FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 216 9 November 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Moscow Condemns Haig Remarks to Senate Committee AA 1
Kozyakov Commentary AA 1
TASS Commentary AA 2
Contrasting Haig, Weinberger Remarks Assessed [Kozyakov] AA 3
Gen Rogers 'Limited Nuclear War' Remark Noted AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Kornilov, Lomeyko, Ariyevich]
GOSR, Socialist Unity CC 1
International Security CC 1
U.S., NATO Arms Policy CC 2
USSR Initiatives, Arms Talks CC 4
SALT II Treaty CC 5
Europe's Antiwar Movement CC 5
Brezhnev's Visit to FRG CC 6
Soviet Optimism CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

VOA Practices 'Ideological Sabotage' [Ponomarev] A 1
Kirkpatrick: U.S. Influence at UN Insignificant A 2

CHINA

Beijing Film Show Marks October Revolution Day B 1
PRAVDA Assesses Huang Hua Visit to Washington B 1
[Barakhta, 5 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

'Press Briefing' Supports Afghan 'Bandits' [Sedlyutiy] D 1
Scientific Article Reviews Soviet-Afghan Ties D 1
[Arunova in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Nov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Solidarity's Economic Moves Cause Hardships [Nikolayev] F 1
New Polish Consul in Kiev Visits Moldavia F 2
SED's Hager Presents Award to Chernenko [ADN] F 3
CPSU Transport Aide Makes Interparty Trip to GDR F 3
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Kirilenko Welcomes Visiting CPCZ Delegation F 3
Education Delegation Visits Czechoslovakia [PRAVDA 28 Oct] F 3
Serbian Delegation Meets Supreme Soviet Official [TANJUG] F 4
Albanian Workers' Party Concludes Congress F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Spokesman Comments on Brezhnev Visit G 1
Romanov Receives FRG's Dohnanyi in Leningrad G 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Oct]
Solomentsev Concludes Visit to Austria G 1
Attends Meeting G 1
Departs Austria G 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Condemns BBC Broadcast Plans [30 Oct] G 2
Briefs: Cooperation Protocol G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Materials on 'Bright Star' Exercises, Reaction H 1
Pentagon Announcement; Details H 1
Oman's Limit Request H 1
Pressure, Invasion Rehearsal H 1
Polisario Denounces U.S. Moves in Western Sahara H 3
AWACS Deal Outcome Planned From Outset H 3
[Koleshichenko in PRAVDA 30 Oct]
Amir 'Abdallah: Saudis Looking Toward USSR H 4
Egyptian Paper: U.S. Worried About Embassy Attack H 5
'Israeli Puppet' Haddad Resigns in Lebanon H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA: U.S. Preparing 'Attacks' on Cuba K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Kremlin Meeting Marks 64th GOSR Anniversary O 1
Foreign Guests O 1
Ustinov Address O 1
7 November Celebration Held on Red Square O 13
Ustinov Speech O 14
Order of Day O 15
Brezhnev Addresses Kremlin Reception 7 November O 16
PRAVDA Editorial Hails October Anniversary [5 Nov] O 17
Congratulations Received From Foreign Nations O 18
PRC Message O 18
Polish Leaders' Greetings O 18
Other Telegrams O 19

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Professor Contrasts Emulation, Competition R 1
[Vorozheykin in PRAVDA 30 Oct]
Shcherbitskiy Article Stresses Leadership R 5
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Oct]
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Intelligentsia R 8
Tashkent Paper on Atheist Propaganda Work R 9
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 23 Oct]
Romanov Unveils Monument to Dzerzhinskiy R 11
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Oct]
Rashidov Sees Cinema Union Plenum Participants R 12
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 25 Oct]
Central Committee Resolution on Children's Films R 12

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reviews Book on Local Wars V 1
[Samoylovich, 28 Oct]

MOSCOW CONDEMNS HAIG REMARKS TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Kozyakov Commentary

LD061520 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Now it should be clear to everyone that the administration in Washington is not at all inclined to answer positively the Soviet Union's proposal to regard the first use of nuclear weapons as the gravest crime against mankind. Yesterday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Congress that NATO action in Europe could include explosion of a nuclear bomb for demonstration purpose. Testifying before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, he defended President Regan's earlier statement about a possibility of a limited nuclear conflict in Europe. He called the statement correct. According to Alexander Haig, there are contingency plans in the NATO doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes. In other words, the Reagan administration [word indistinct] (?declared) that its official doctrine provides the possibility of the first use of American nuclear weapons in Europe.

The question arises: What would the consequences of the implementation of the [word indistinct] entail? What would happen after an American first explosion of a nuclear bomb for demonstration purposes in Europe? The first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would inevitably lead to the escalation of a nuclear conflict and to worldwide catastrophe.

It goes without saying that the doctrine of the first demonstrative nuclear strike or the first warning nuclear shot declared by the Reagan administration is equally dangerous for all nations in the world, the American people included. And what is very indicative is that the doctrine of the first nuclear strike is being accompanied by intensive military preparations in the United States, aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. This reflects the intention of the administration to pursue a policy from a position of strength, which is doomed to failure. Such a policy undermines the process of achieving mutual acceptable agreements on limiting and reducing arms. Such a policy leads to an ever growing threat of a nuclear war.

It is an attempt to mislead the public when American statesmen say the continuing arms race will promote talks on disarmament. For example, yesterday State Secretary Haig was trying to assure senators that failure to adopt the president's entire new strategic weapons program would (?dim) hopes of reaching arms control agreements with the Soviets on strategic forces. He also claimed that unless NATO moves forward with a plan to put medium-range American missiles in Europe, there is little chance for successful negotiations with the Soviet Union scheduled to begin in Geneva later this month. This means that the United States is going to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and conduct talks from a position of strength. Such an approach to negotiations with the Soviet Union is absolutely unrealistic.

The state secretary's remarks about the coming talks have once again shown that American statesmen talk far more eagerly about confrontation than about easing tension. They prefer to talk not about agreements based on equality and like security, but about dictating from positions of military superiority. They prefer to talk about rearming rather than about slowing down the arms race, and about creating ever more lethal means of wholesale annihilation rather than about limiting or banning arms. And this policy is being expressed in statements of high-ranking American officials, and what is still more important, in their practical actions. Needless to say that all this is virtually the opposite of a decline in tension. As President Leonid Brezhnev said, it amounts to outright flouting of the wish of all nations for lasting peace. It is greatly to be regretted of course that the leaders of one of the major powers have found it possible to build their policy on this foundation, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

TASS Commentary

LD061610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 6 Nov 81

["Washington Is Extricating Itself -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS) -- In his speech a few days ago to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secreatry of State A. Haig stated that the possibility of a so-called "warning nuclear explosion" in Europe is envisaged in NATO's military plans.

In order to try to somehow camouflage the aggressive trend of these plans the affirmation that "a warning nuclear explosion" will be carried out allegedly "in the event of a Soviet attack" was, as usual, set in motion. The faleshood and provocative nature of this theory is obvious. The Soviet Union is not preparing to attack anyone. The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, as of all the Soviet people, are directed toward preventing a nuclear war, and removing the very threat of its occurence. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent, the USSR starts from the idea that to try to win over each other in the arms race, to count on victory in nuclear war is dangerous insanity. It would be good, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, if the U.S. President also made a clear and unequivocal statement rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal.

This is the principled point of view of the Soviet Union. It is well-known, however, that neither the White House nor the State Department has so far given a clear-cut reply to the Soviet Union's proposal to reject the idea of nuclear attack. Moreover a variety of concepts continue to be put forward and exaggerated in the United States, which in essence say that Washington admits the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe. The above mentioned statement by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig attests to this.

The U.S. secretary of state's statement also aroused sharp criticism in Europe, and other regions of the world, including within the United States of America itself. Political and public figures, the press in various countries assess it with full justification as yet another testimony to the dangerous course of Washington and NATO toward whipping up international tension, building up war hysteria and destabilizing the international situation. The well-known American specialist on nuclear weapons issues, H. Scoville, stressed that carrying out the so-called "warning nuclear explosion" would quickly escalate into general nuclear war. "A new step in criminal blackmail, connected with the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction" is how the French paper L'HUMANITE described Haig's statement.

Sharp public protests forced the U.S. Government to make a special statement issued on 5 November. However, this statement is so vague that correspondents to whom it was released were forced to pose the question: What reflects the real attitude of the United States -- Haig's speech on the existence of a plan envisaging carrying out a so-called "warning nuclear explosion" or the "explanation" which followed later from U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who asserted that such a plan did not exist, although he also does not exclude that the United States might be the first to use nuclear weapons? However, the answer to this question given by a White House representative, who stated that "neither Haig nor Weinberger made mistakes in their statements," was just as unintelligible, and essentially aggressive, as the U.S. Government statement itself.

International public opinion demands that the United States leadership give a clear and unambiguous reply to the question of whether they reject the criminal idea of a nuclear attack. Are they prepared to accept the proposal on renouncing first use of nuclear weapons? No maneuvering and no manipulation of words can be tolerated in the answer to these basic questions of war and peace.

CONTRASTING HAIG, WEINBERGER REMARKS ASSESSED

LD070334 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Our analyst Vladislav Kozyakov comments on the confusion that followed statements by Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger concerning a NATO plan for a first use of nuclear weapons in Europe. Here is what he writes:

Both secretaries spoke almost simultaneously. Both discussed the U.S. strategy of nuclear weapons employment in Europe. Secretary Haig said in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that should there be a conflict in Europe, there are contingency plans in the NATO doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes. The former commander of NATO military forces in Europe cannot be accused of ambiguity. If anyone is fully aware of NATO's military plans, it is certainly Alexander Haig.

Now Defense Secretary Weinberger spoke a few hours later in the Senate Armed Forces Committee. He was interrupted by Senator John Warner of Virginia, who said the Haig statement on nuclear weapons was alarming and could Secretary Weinberger clarify the situation. The Pentagon chief attempted to play it down. He said there is nothing in any plan that he knows of that contains anything remotely resembling what Secretary Haig said.

Now the question is: Who is telling the truth, Haig or Weinberger? The contradictory statements by the two secretaries are not the most surprising issues here. Most surprising is the attitude of the White House. This is very remarkable. When the scandal reached the President, he ordered an inquiry. Then the administration published an official statement on NATO's nuclear strategy, and believe it or not, the statement said both secretaries were right. It said the subject matter was the same, the only difference was terminology.

Now the lack of agreement is not the main point of the scandal. A far more important point is the fact that Washington and NATO are harboring dangerous plans for a first use of nuclear weapons. The plans are directed at Americans and Europeans alike. They were prepared in detail a long time ago. The man who served in top defense and intelligence positions under four U.S. presidents, Herbert Scoville, has said simulated war games conducted in the sixties concluded that a nuclear warning shot fired against a potential enemy would lead to all-out atomic war.

So it was clear back in the sixties that first use of nuclear weapons would lead to a global nuclear war. American policymakers should realize this today when nations possess more weapons of mass destruction and when international relations have again worsened.

President Brezhnev remarked the other day that if a nuclear war breaks out, whether in Europe or in any other part of the world, it would inevitably and unavoidably assume a worldwide character. Such is the logic of the war itself and the character of present-day armaments and international relations. One should clearly see and understand this. So, President Brezhnev added, those who possibly hope to set the nuclear powder keg on fire and then sit it out quietly on the sidelines should not harbor such illusions.

GEN ROGERS' 'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR' REMARK NOTED

LD081414 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Nov, TASS -- Speaking in Venice, the supreme allied commander, Europe, U.S. General Rogers said that a "limited" nuclear war in Europe was part of NATO's strategy. The newspaper L'UNITA writes today that such statements aggravate and complicate the international situation even further, since the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe is admitted not only by the U.S. administration but also by the entire North Atlantic bloc.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 8 Nov 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, all-union radio International Department commentator]

GOSR, Socialist Unity

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, respected comrades. The world has just marked the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In October 1917, a new epoch in the life of mankind began. A new social order was born, one which embodied people's centuries-long dream of a new world, a world of freedom, equality and fraternity. The bell of history has proclaimed 64 times that we are here and we are victorious. Its tidings today are especially joyous and significant since it marks 35 years for us without wars, without enemy invasions.

The participants of the conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, which took place this week in Moscow, stressed that the main factor for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security for the peoples is the socialist community. A necessary condition for the preservation of peace is the further growth in the might and authority of the Soviet Union, the economic and defense might of the countries of the socialist community.

[Kornilov] It must be said that the countries of the socialist community remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world. The rate of their economic growth in the last 10 years is higher than that in the developed capitalist countries. The CEMA member countries are inhabited by only 1/10 of the world's population, but they smelt nearly 1/3 of the steel being produced in the world, produce 2/5 of mineral fertilizers, manufacture more than 1/4 of all metal-working equipment and build approximately as much housing as the Common Market countries and the United States combined. All these results, achieved by the CEMA countries in 10 years realizing an integrated program, are most convincing evidence that socialism is winning confidently on the economic front.

International Security

[Ariyevich] The first day of the Great October Socialist Revolution was marked with the announcement by the workers and peasants' power of the historic decree on peace, which was the start of socialism's struggle against war. The peace program for the 1980's is a direct followup and development of the decree on peace. In his statement to the participants in the conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed once again that everything taking place on the international arena in one way or another leads back to the fundamental issue: the elimination of the danger of a world war and the securing of peace. The process of detente, the Soviet leader said, is greatly indebted for its inception to the active policies of the socialist states. By acting together in a coordinated manner, it is possible to give it a new lease on life.

[Lomeyko] During the October anniversary people all over the world are talking of the international importance of the October Revolution. It has manifested itself first of all, and continues to manifest itself, in the revolutionary transfortion of the world where more and more countries are breaking with their capitalist and colonial past and stepping onto the socialist road of development. The world bourgeoisie is seized by fear for its shaken positions in the world and is now summoning to its rescue the scarecrow of "aggressive communism." But everyone who is even in the slightest degree familiar with history will know that socialism can dispense with wars as socialism wins people over on the strength of the example it sets.

If today there exists a mighty world system of socialism and if Mongolia, taken from the feudal Middle Ages and stepping over the capitalist order, is building socialism successfully, if Vietnam has not only managed to defend its independence but to unify north and south on a socialist basis, if in Latin America the beacon of socialist Cuba is shining invitingly -- it was possible for all this to be born and to stand its ground only thanks to the attractive power of the October ideas.

The international importance of the October Revolution is manifested today in the most central and vitally important question: the question of war and peace. If one is to follow through the history of mankind from October 1917 to the present, an exceptionally important law can be observed: The stronger the world of socialism grows, the more difficult it is for the imperialists to unleash wars, especially wars against the socialist countries. The military and strategic parity which has been established in the world due to the selfless work of the Soviet people acts like fetters on the militarist boots of the imperialists. It is no surprise that the more aggressive among them are trying to break this parity and attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. However, our country will never allow this to happen. We are not aiming at superiority. We shall not allow others to dictate their conditions to us. International security is formed from the equal security of the parties negotiating an agreement, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted replying to the questions put to him by the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

[Ariyevich] These replies by Leonid Ilich to the West German magazine have drawn a very wide response all over the world. The Soviet Union has once again and with full force confirmed its unswerving determination to defend and consolidate peace. This is the leitmotif of comments from abroad on this interview. Three weeks before Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, notes DER SPIEGEL, politicans in the West have before them what neither Ronald Reagan nor his government have yet been able to achieve -- a convincing and authoritative statement of Soviet policy.

U.S., NATO Arms Policy

[Kornilov] One must also keep in sight another aspect of this matter. At the 26th congress it was particularly underlined that the international situation is now determined by the struggle between two different and, furthermore, diametrically opposed tendencies in world politics. While the Soviet Union is conducting a policy of peace, we are at the same time confronted by a policy of a directly opposite nature, a policy of aggression and diktat being conducted by the imperialist circles in the United States and NATO. And here is the latest fact on this count.

Only a few days ago, U.S. Secretary of State Haig made a statement in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee containing a so-called clarification of the concept of U.S. and NATO action in West Europe, and he touched upon the possibility of a nuclear warning blast which Washington and NATO are planning on the European Continent.

What is this? How else can one assess these utterances other than as yet another confirmation of the highly dangerous course being steered by Washington and NATO toward the whipping-up of tension, the escalation of military hysteria and the destabilization of the international situation?

[Lomeyko] I wish to support your view, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, and say that public opinion throughout the world, particularly in West Europe, is aware that it is not the Soviet Union which is to blame for the dark clouds that have gathered over the world. It is the leading NATO powers, primarily the United States, which are to blame for this, for it is they who are rejecting the policy of talks on all the issues which are vitally important for mankind and its peaceful future. The Soviet leaders have officially stated on a number of occasions that our doctrine is a defensive one, that we are against the use of nuclear weapons and that we reject the concept of a first strike. At the same time official Washington proclaims the doctrine of limited nuclear war. President Reagan talks openly about the possibility of a nuclear war in Europe.

What does this illustrate? It is not the fact that these leaders express themselves poorly, as Reagan's propagandists have suggested in attempting to come to his rescue. Clearly it is a matter of open cynicism, a challenge to world public opinion.

[Kornilov] This is right, of course. Furthermore, the cynicism and militarist thrust of U.S. policy are so obvious that Washington has been obliged to deliberately make immense efforts to disguise this antipopular, hegemonist political course somehow or other. For example, Haig, whom we have already mentioned today, in setting out his militarist ideas, has again put forward the thoroughly false allegation that the so-called nuclear warning blast will be carried out in response to a Soviet attack. The provocative nature of this argument is more than obvious. The Soviet Union threatens no one. Neither does it plan on attacking any one. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his recent answer to a PRAVDA correspondent, our country proceeds from the view that it is dangerous folly to try to defeat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war.

[Ariyevich] Here I would like to say that the United States unquestionably knows that the main aim of Soviet foreign policy is peace. It cannot be unaware that the Soviet proposals for the prevention of nuclear war have already won the support of millions of people in all countries. Therefore, it has to stifle these people's dreams of peace and poison these people with militarist propaganda. As American Rear Admiral Larocque stated in his recent interview with CBS television, the aim of the Pentagon is to frighten Americans and U.S. allies to death.

[Lomeyko] In this connection I would like to say that specialists and international observers throughout the world have long been noting that each new spiral in the arms race in the West is always preceded by a new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda. The myth about the Soviet threat has undergone numerous modifications during the past decades. It now has special features. During political discussions I had a month ago while in the United States, Americans I spoke with alleged that the Soviet Union might resort to a first nuclear strike. As evidence, they cite the calculations of Edward Teller and other nuclear proponents. If nuclear war were to break out, they said, more than 50 percent of the population would perish in the United States compared with only 5 or 10 percent in the Soviet Union.

Leaving aside the fact that this way of thinking is completely perverted, I would like to ask some questions. I have already put them to the Americans. If the United States is fearful of a nuclear attack, whey then does it refuse to conclude An agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, as is being proposed by the Soviet Union? It keeps quiet. Where's the logic? Instead, in the United States and other NATO countries, family-size antitank [as heard] bunkers where one can calmly sit out a nuclear war are being advertised. But how long could one sit underground if a nuclear war were to occur? And what will the people who have been saved do subsequently in a dead and contaminated world?

[Ariyevich] Yes, Vladimir Borisovich, that reality is a rather dismal prospect. In the atmosphere of militarist psychosis and the deliberate misinformation of the masses now being fostered in the United States, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's answers to questions asked by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL editorial staff have been a revelation for many Americans. From them they can learn a whole range of facts concerning the Soviet peace initiatives which expose the true nature of the propagandist hullabaloo about a Soviet threat.

USSR Initiatives, Arms Talks

Western propaganda is deliberately keeping quiet about these initiatives. In fact the initiatives are numerous and all-embracing. Take, for example, the latest proposal that the UN General Assembly adopt a declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This would declare the first use of a nuclear weapon to be a heinous crime against mankind. The adoption of this declaration and the conclusion of a treaty banning the stationing of weapons of any kind in space, which is another proposal submitted by the Soviet Union, would obstruct the path of those who are recklessly pushing mankind towards a thermonuclear conflict and would serve the good cause of limiting the arms race. In this connection the Austrian newspaper NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG wrote that the Soviet peace offensive had reached its zenith. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, the ruling party in the FRG, said that the statement by the Soviet head of state was evidence of the Soviet Union's firm will to conduct talks, a will directed at specific results.

Yes, we do indeed regard talks as the most appropriate way of resolving international problems. It is also worth stressing that it is only thanks to the persistence and consistency of Soviet diplomacy, which has been proposing for many years that a start be made on discussion of the question of medium-range carriers on the European Continent and been indicating constructive ways of resolving this question, that Soviet-U.S. talks are scheduled for the end of November.

[Kornilov] International public opinion is attaching great importance to these talks. It is right to do so since they will concern the most important questions of war and peace and the future of Europe -- and not only Europe. Well, as we know, Europe has become a continent in which vast masses of weapons are concentrated. The Soviet Union consistently favors the lessening of military confrontation in Europe. Where the United States and NATO are concerned, we again see a different line, as we have said today. They take the opposite line, the line of deploying on the European Continent, in Western Europe, almost 600 new U.S. missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

It must be said that both in Washington and in NATO, they are perfectly well aware that if those missiles are deployed in Western Europe NATO will become superior by 50 percent in carriers and by about 100 percent in nuclear warheads. Is it not clear that the result would be a serious disturbance of the approximate equilibrium -- taking all factors into account -- that exists, giving rise to a serious threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies? But that, evidently, is just what Washington is trying to achieve. By means of the new missiles, they want to introduce strong-arm methods in politics, gain military superiority and implant in Europe and the world the philosophy of Shohedrin's hawk, which, as you know, is summed up in the phrase: If you were stronger, you would eat us but we are stronger so we will eat you. This calls to mind the fact that German Kaiser Wilhelm II had engraved on his cannon in Latin: The last argument of the king. Well, today's Atlantic hawks leave no autographs on their missiles except the label Made in the United States. But, evidently, they consider the arms race and the new missiles in Europe as some sort of last argument of NATO in the struggle against detente.

[Ariyevich] I would like to add that, as has been admitted by some Western politicians and propagandists, Comrade Brezhnev's interview has wrecked a very cunning plan recently worked out by American propaganda. In view of the growing indignation in Europe over Washington's policy, the White House had decided to do something to soothe its critics. The President and his advisers began to reiterate with one voice that there was nothing to worry about: Talks with Moscow would begin at any moment. Thus the protests of the West Europeans against the siting of nearly 600 new U.S. missiles in Europe would subside of their own accord. At the same time, the impression was given that, one way or another, the Soviet Union would be forced to agree to confine the scope of the talks to the Soviet medium-range missiles. Here's what, for instance, the executive director of the American Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, (Franks) thinks about this: Reagan has simply deceived us. It is now obvious to all that what he wants is not talks, but talk about talks.

SALT II Treaty

[Lomeyko] Gnnadiy Mikhaylovich, it seems to me that in this cunning plan of Reagan's to start talks for the sake of talks, there's another trick lurking: to keep silent, at present, about the question of SALT II while negotiating about medium-range missiles. And yet, as we know, the SALT II treaty remains unratified. But if you collect together the statements of all the politicians, it turns out that the great majority of them have been and still are in favor of its ratification. That includes a great many politicians in the United States itself. The only people who are against it are the new administration, Beijing and a handful of profascist dictators. Washington is trying to explain its refusal to ratify SALT II by claiming that it is disadvantageous to the United States -- that the United States supposedly has fallen behind the Soviet Union. Yet that treaty -- the talks on which lasted more than 7 years -- was the result of long and painstaking research. It reflected, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, a precisely expressed balance between the interests of the sides. Everything had been weighed as if on a chemist's scales and it was for that very reason that it had become acceptable to both sides.

The position of the Reagan administration on SALT II demonstrates, in effect, a total disregard of the opinion and work of the many U.S. experts who have recognized that the treaty takes U.S. interests into account and is advantageous to the United States as well as to the Soviet Union. To listen to Reagan, you would think he was more patriotic than his predecessors. The new administration is actually undermining the legal capability of the United States for the future: It's not much use negotiating with a country whose government doesn't care a fig for its predecessors and feels entitled to cast aside an international treaty on a matter of the highest importance for all mankind.

[Ariyevich] Yes, you're right. It would be so much more sensible for the U.S. administration to give up its dream of achieving military superiority, and talk about preserving the parity that already exists and has been shown by experience to be quite a good foundation for maintaining peace. Europe is called on to play a special role in strengthening peace and deepening detente, if only because it is the most crowded and the most fragile of all the houses of the human race that would inevitably be the victims of a nuclear conflagration. There's every sign that the Europeans understand that perfectly. The proof is the antiwar, antimissile movement that has now become widely established in a number of NATO countries.

Europe's Antiwar Movement

[Lomeyko] Wahsington is irritated at present over the widespread antiwar movement in Europe and would like to reduce its scope and distort its character. Attempts are being made to represent this movement as Moscow's work -- a communist plot.

But if we follow that logic, the founder of the campaign turns out to have been Winston Churchill, who 30 years ago warned his own citizens that -- I quote -- we mustn't forget that we'll be turning ourselves into the target -- perhaps the bull's-eye -- if we set up a U.S. nuclear base in southeast England.

What sounded like wisdom from the lips of the leader of the conservatives 30 years ago is seen today as communist propaganda. To those who advocate talks and the curbing of the arms race, the U.S. propaganda services attribute aims that are little short of anti-patriotic and they encourage the notion that it's useless to protest, since policy is made in government offices and not in the streets.

[Kornilov] Yes, this thesis -- that so-called major policy is made in offices and not in the streets -- has been taken up by certain radio voices, including, for example, Deutsche Welle. It's not a brilliantly original conception; it was ridiculed long ago by Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet. Do you remember his four lines:

In politics if thou wouldst mix,
And mean thy fortunes be;
Bear this in mind, be deaf and blind,
Let great folks hear and see.

[Lomeyko] Quite so. And despite the fact that today, as in Burn's day, millions of people under capitalism are scarcely managing to make ends meet, they have ceased to be deaf. The public -- enormous masses of people -- is increasingly actively making not just economic demands but political ones, because they have achieved an awareness that their future and that of their children depends on the stand they take. After all, if a nuclear war occurred, it would primarily hit the man in the street. They are building atomic shelters for the office politicians in the United States and the other NATO countries, but the ordinary person will hardly be able to amass the money needed for a family bunker. Millions of people in Western Europe have now realized the fatal danger of the arms race. The sooner people throughout the world understand, and the more of them there are, that nuclear war spells world apocalypse, the more real the possibility of averting the madness, of halting the universal homicidal frenzy.

[Ariyevich] Even bourgeois observers and the mass media are now being compelled to admit that neither the politicians nor the military in the West can ignore the mighty popular movement for peace and against the arms race. The facts bear this out. The stand of many West European leaders and governments is in large measure dictated by this movement. Only XINHUA, the Chinese agency, allowed itself to declare the mighty and unprecedented antiwar demonstrations in the Western European capitals during the recent Week of Action for Disarmament to be a pathetic collection of pacifists. And then there was Weinberger, the U.S. war secretary [as heard], who declared that the only thing the demonstrators had in common was the desire to march together and stretch their legs. This is cynicism or an unwillingness to recognize the obvious.

[Kornilov] I should like to recall in this regard an event that illustrates the role played by the public peace movement today. Let us recall that a few years ago it was a barrage of public protests that forced Washington to renounce its plans for the production of the barbaric neutron weapons, plans which, admittedly, they have now returned to and which are again giving rise to a storm of public protest both in Europe and throughout the world.

Brezhnev's Visit to FRG

[Lomeyko] All these issues acquire special significance in light of the forthcoming visit to the FRG by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in late November. He will be discussing a wide range of political problems: issues to do with detente, issues to do with staving off the nuclear threat.

Unquestionably, the greatest expectations are being attached to this event by the inhabitants of the FRG itself. That is understandable. They know from their own experience that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's previous visits to the FRG in 1973 fostered further mutual understanding between the two countries and the expansion of economic and cultural cooperation between our countries.

When I was in the FRG last year and this year, I had the opportunity to talk to political and public personalities, and representatives of business circules and the intelligentsia. They all emphasized the great importance of Soviet-FRG summit meetings and talks. The meetings themselves have to a decisive degree promoted the creation of an atmosphere of trust. Without such an atmosphere it would be difficult to imagine the large-scale, long-term economic cooperation projects which our countries are implementing.

[Kornilov] It must be said here that the orientation toward the long-term future in economic ties is unquestionably an orientation toward stable peaceful coexistence, toward goodneighborliness.

[Lomeyko] Quite so. One can frequently hear it said in the FRG that thanks to Soviet orders some 500,000 blue- and white-collar workers have jobs. That is no small matter considering the crisis phenomena and unemployment in West Germany. That is why the West Germans are pinning their hopes on the further expansion of mutually-advantageous economic cooperation. The FRG public attaches even greater importance to the forthcoming talks on limiting the arms race. For the West Germans, the words detente, peace and goodneighborliness with the East, are not abstract concepts but a deeply-felt reality of life based on much suffering. That is true not only of the generation which went through the war but of their children, who do not want a repetition of the tragic past. Reactions from the FRG show that the public of that country hopes that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's forthcoming visit will contribute to the search for ways of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race.

Soviet Optimism

[Ariyevich] As Comrade Ustinov said in his report at the festive session devoted to the 64th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, the Soviet Union unvaringly proceeds from the premise that averting nuclear war and preserving peace are possible. They are possible if all contentious international problems are tackled not with the use of force but at the negotiating table; if political realism gains the upper hand over ambition and adventurism; if the peoples of the whole world actively and resolutely struggle against the intrigues and actions of the militant forces of imperialism, for the curbing of the arms race and for peace. We are optimists: We look to the future boldly. Our optimism is based on a clear awareness of the might of the land of the Soviets, on an understanding of the fact that we are waging the struggle for peace and social progress in alliance with everything progressive, honest and reasonable in the world. Soviet people are certain that this struggle, begun in October 1917, will be crowned with victory.

With that we reach the end of our program and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

VOA PRACTICES 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

LD062154 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 6 Nov 81

["The New Attire of Misinformers" -- TASS headline, by TASS observer Leonid Ponmarev]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- Those who happened th hear the statement of chief of the U.S. International Communication Agency Charles Wick could not believe their ears. The Voice of America radio station, the official mouthpiece of Washington and of all its intelligence services which is poisoning the ether, broadcasting programmes in many languages to many countries, will from now on, according to agency chief Charles Wick, be "engaged in the truth." Charles Wick told journalists in San Francisco last Thursday that it is only under the Reagan administration that the Voice of America received such an opportunity and "will be first with the truth," but, he added significantly, the truth, "the way we see it." This definition is the essence of the trick of the U.S. propaganda service that has been engaged over many decades in misinformation of the world public, in distorting the truth, in ideological sabotage.

It has long been noticed that Washington has a peculiar notion of truth. Thus, distorting the Soviet Union's policy with regard to the Middle East, the Voice of America alleges that the Soviet Union turned Libya into a weapons arsenal, and that these weapons are meant to be used by Soviet forces.

What is the purpose of these anti-Soviet and anti-Libyan allegations? It is to justify the creation of arsenals of weapons and heavy military equipment by the United States itself in many areas of the world. Such arsenals, for instance, have already been created on the territory of Western Europe, Scandinavia, at the piers of the naval base on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean where seven U.S. ships have been moored. They have been turned into floating arsenals of weapons and military equipment. Or take another problem, the danger that nuclear weapons represent for mankind.

As is known, this is a matter of life or death, and the Soviet Union holds a clear-cut position on it. The Soviet Union holds that it is necessary to arrest the nuclear arms race and ultimately to ban such weapons completely.

What is it that the Voice of America proclaims in this connection? The radio station is publicizing the United States militaristic plans overjoyed by the increase of Washington's military expenditures, the development of new types of armaments, including Trident submarines, each of which will be capable launching 196 nuclear warheads trained on targets in the USSR, and so on and so forth.

It is sought to justify the United States' preparations for nuclear war, that are being publicized by the radio station, by the invented, non-existent "Soviet menance."

Covering the Madrid Meeting, the follow-up of the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, U.S. propaganda is trying to stir up distrust of its participants of one another, to edge them on to confrontation, to prevent the attainment of accord. And it precisely on such accord that the political climate on the European continent largely depends. [sentence as received]

A campaign to replace old, compromised labels of some governmental departments and agencies has been started in Washington. The term "human rights" is being avoided just as the term "detente" was banned at one time. It is suggested that the old name "USIA" should be returned to the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA) so that it should not be mixed up with the CIA, and finally, the propaganda plan, code-named "truth" has been worked out so as to treat everyone to this "truth" and "oppose Soviet propaganda." Thus, the U.S. leaders are trying to use new attire, to make their propaganda services more decent looking. But no matter what attire informers might don, the essence of the United States policy remains imperialist, as always.

KIRPATRICK: U.S. INFLUENCE AT UN INSIGNIFICANT

LD071732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 7, (TASS) -- U.S. influence in the United Nations is steadily falling and is "insignificant." This forced admission has been made in the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT by J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. We cannot get support for anything; the last 15 years have taught us not to hope for much, she lamented, recalling that the United States is invariably in the minority on all the main questions discussed at the United Nations.

As one might have expected, the head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, kept quiet about the true reasons for the United States growing isolation in this international organization. However, the reasons are obvious to everybody. The Washington administration is stubbornly pursuing a policy of keeping the United Nations out of decision-making on such highly important issues as maintaining peace and eliminating the threat of a new war.

U.S. delegates spare no efforts to prevent the United Nations from taking effective decisions aimed at strengthening international security. They invariably block resolutions containing condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East. At the same time, U.S. representatives waste no opportunity to use the lofty rostrum of the United Nations for irresponsible demagogy and inexcusable anti-Soviet fabrications.

Even in cases where the United States, concealing its true intentions, is forced to vote for decisions in keeping with the interests of the world community, it immediately does all it can to prevent the implementation of those decisions. This is precisely the position they are taking on granting independence to Namibia, which is occupied by the racist Republic of South Africa.

U.S. representatives at the United Nations ignore the just demands of the developing countries for the establishment of a just new world economic order. Washington demonstrated this particularly clearly at the recent conference in Cancun. One should not be surprised at the fact that this haughty and imperially scornful attitude on the part of the United States towards the world community encounters an appropriate assessment at the United Nations and that it still further increases U.S. isolation in that organization.

However, as Kirkpartick's interview showed, the Reagan administration intends to continue disregarding the interests of the world community. For example, the head of the U.S. delegation lashed out at the developing countries, in effect demanding that they change their attitude towards the United States and threatening retaliatory measures if they do not.

In so doing she recalled her insolent letter to a large group of nonaligned countries in which she crudely interfered in the affairs of those states and scolded them for a resolution condemning the United States imperialist policy. Kirkpatrick also recalled that the Senate had recently adopted a resolution committing the U.S. administration to "take account" of the position taken by any country at the United Nations when considering the question of granting it economic assistance.

In this connection, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes that Washington is now studying such actions as freezing or reducing funds allocated by the United States for various UN programs, and "the cooling" of diplomatic, trade and other relations with countries which criticize U.S. policy at the United Nations.

BEIJING FILM SHOW MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION DAY

LD051850 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov, TASS -- The Chinese People's Society of Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society held a film show here today to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Chinese feature film "Spring on the River Lijiang" was shown.

Present at the film show were USSR Ambassador in the PRC Ilma Shcherbakov and staff members of the Soviet Embassy.

PRAVDA ASSESSES HUANG HU VISIT TO WASHINGTON

PM061505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Boris Barakhta "commentator's column: "In the Role of Accomplice"]

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua has paid an official visit to the United States. In the course of the visit Beijing's emissary met with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and had "frank and friendly talks" with them.

Speaking at a Washington reception, Huang Hua noted the common strategic interests of the PRC and the United States in the international arena and the mutual desire to continue rapidly to increase and strengthen cooperation in many spheres. Haig, in turn, noted the important progress achieved in Chinese-American relations.

The content of the talks has been kept secret. The public was only given statements on "joint actions to strengthen world peace." However, no subterfuge could conceal one obvious fact: A prominent place at the talks was occupied by the question of the sale of modern weapons to the Beijing hegemonists.

The general course and results of the Chinese-American talks once again indicate quite clearly that the Beijing ruling clique continues to adhere to its anti-Soviet foreign policy course. Beijing's collusion with imperialism and reaction on an anti-Soviet platform is becoming openly militarist in nature. As foreign observers note, the "common strategic interests" at the Washington talks were achieved primarily on the basis of the mutual desire to encourage an arms race and to take the world back to the times of the cold war.

In the light of the facts it is clear that the Beijing representative's trip went far beyond the bounds of an ordinary protocol visit. We are faced with a new step very dangerous to the fate of peace, one leading to the overt cobbling of a strategic alliance between American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism behind the backs of the Chinese and American peoples. The Washington administration is seeking increasingly to turn China into the main shock force for the implementation of its own far-reaching plans, for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in Southeast Asia, for undermining the international national liberation and communist movement and for changing in its own favor the established military-strategic equilibrium between the worlds of socialism and capitalism. And Beijing, as the facts show, is not averse to playing the unseemly role of imperialism's accomplice.

'PRESS BRIEFING' SUPPORTS AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD061618 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 6 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Sedyluity]

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov, TASS -- A "press briefing" was held in a building of the U.S. Congress. It was sponsored by the so-called "Committee for Free Afghanistan" uniting reactionaries of every ilk, among them several members of the U.S. Congress. The committee launched a vigorous campaign for raising funds for extending the undeclared war against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It was precisely with this sordid aim that the "press briefing" was held. Addressing it, Executive Director of the "committee" Mckay lauded to the skies the "courage and heroism" of bandit gangs sent into Afghanistan's territory from Pakistan to sow death and destruction in peaceful Afghan villages. She called for a considerable increase in "economic and military support" for these bandits.

A certain Falzal 'Ali Moduaddei was specifically brought to the "press briefing". He was introduced as the "rebel chief of southern and western Afghanistan". The man vehemently tried to prove the necessity of a build-up of modern arms supplies to the terrorists. "Give us weapons, and we will win the war," the bandit shouted in a frenzy. He claimed that a "provisional government" (?is) already (being) formed on Pakistani territory for capturing power in Afghanistan.

The fresh farce staged by the enemies of the Afghan revolution in the USA would not be worth mentioning at all, but for the fact that such actions have become particularly frequent and malicious recently. By means of lies and falsifications their sponsors are trying to mislead the public and justify the increased U.S. support for anti-Afghan terrorist detachments.

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE REVIEWS SOCIET-AFGHAN TIES

PM061011 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 November published on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences M. Arunova, senior scientific worker of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, entitled "USSR-Afghanistan: Traditions of Friendship." The first part of the article is devoted to the history of Soviet-Afghan relations following the 1917 Russian Revolution, noting Soviet recognition of Afghanistan in 1919, Soviet aid to Afghanistan in the third Anglo-Afghan war in the early twenties in response to a request from the Afghan Government, and the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Neutrality and Mutual Nonaggression in 1931. The article continues:

"In the postwar years the United States and Britain, which had initiated the creation of military-political blocs directed against the USSR and the national liberation movement in Asia, sought to use Afghanistan for their own ends. The organizers of these blocs did not hide the reason for their interest in involving Afghanistan. The American press frankly wrote that the United States saw this country as a bridgehead for an attack on the USSR, which "Western countries would sooner or later undertake to invade.

"The USSR's invariably principled stand, its support and the development of technical and economic cooperation greatly helped the Afghan people to withstand the pressure of imperialist forces and accorded with the country's national interest. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPR] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], has subsequently pointed out: 'Afghanistan has known different times, but the Soviet Union has always adhered to positions of friendship and truly internationalist support for the Afghan people and organized its cooperation with Afghanistan in such a way that Soviet aid has accorded with the needs and interests of the Afghan people and served the cause of sincere support for our country's freedom and independence.

"Certain negative factors associated with the activation of the expansionist U.S. policy began to be observed in the region of the Near and Middle East in the mid-seventies. One of the directions in this policy was the splitting of the Arab states' united front in the struggle against Israeli aggression, and another was the new U.S. efforts to strengthen its positions in countries directly bordering on the USSR and undoubtedly of great significance for its national security. Steps were taken during those years to involve in the U.S. plans Afghan President M. Daud, who expanded contacts with the Iranian monarchy and established and developed ties with reactionary Arab regimes. The April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan wrecked those plans.

"As a result of its victory, new conditions emerged for the all-round development of Soviet-Afghan relations. An important landmark on the way to strengthening them was the Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation Treaty of 5 December 1978, which reflected the traditional nature of Soviet-Afghan relations and their qualitatively new level and substance.

"Immediately after the victory of the April revolution, imperialist states headed by the United States, as well as China and reactionary regimes in Asia, mounted a broad propaganda campaign distoring the essence, aims and tasks of people's power and the nature of relations between the DRA and the USSR, and at the same time began preparing for broad 'organizational measures' against the DRA. Then detachments trained by foreign instructors and equipped with Western, Chinese and Egyptian weapons began to be infiltrated into the country, chiefly from Pakistan and China. The undeclared war which had in fact been unleashed against the DRA posed a real threat to the country's independence, a threat that it would be turned into an imperialist bridgehead on our motherland's southern borders and into a hotbed of tension in the region and in the world.

"Under these conditions the Soviet Union responded to the DRA leaders' repeated appeals and introduced a limited contingent of its troops into Afghan territory in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter on the right of countries to individual and collective self-defense, and Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation Treaty of 5 December 1978.

"At the same time the Soviet Union proclaimed the enforced, limited and temporary nature of our military assistance. In an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent on 13 January 1980, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: 'It was not an easy decision for us to send Soviet military contingents to Afghanistan. But the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government acted in full awareness of their responsibility and took all the circumstances into consideration. The sole task set the Soviet contingents is to help Afghans repulse external aggression. They will be withdrawn in full from Afghanistan as soon as the reasons which prompted the Afghan leadership to request their introduction cease to exist.

"Proceeding from its peace-loving, principled position, the USSR supports the DRA Government statement of 24 August this year, which sets forth a constructive program for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, whose chief content is to ensure the total cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and other interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan.

"The 64 years of the Soviet Country's existence have convincingly shown the world the firmness of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy as a whole and the clear line of supporting countries and peoples defending their independence. The more than 60-year history of Soviet-Afghan relations is graphic confirmation of this.

SOLIDARITY'S ECONOMIC MOVES CAUSE HARDSHIPS

LD062238 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Vyacheslav Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] It is becoming ever more obvious -- and the 1-hour strike organized on October proved it again -- that the economy has become an arena for the political struggle by extremist forces of Solidarity against the organs of authority.

The damage done to society by the frequent strikes, the tension and the lowering of labor discipline in the country is constantly growing. Strikes affect working people and lower their living standards.

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE [ECONOMIC LIFE] stated in one of its issues that while the economic results of the CEMA countries in the first 6 months of the year were greater than in the same period in 1980, in Poland a reduction in all indices was still noted. With respect to industrial production during the first 6 months of this year, output was reduced by 13 percent, labor productivity by 12 percent, export production by 17 percent, and so on. Ways out of the crisis are, of course, being sought in Poland. Some of them, however, euphemistically speaking, are not quite assured. For example, Solidarity experts are trying to convince people that the economic reform -- obviously in the shape they envisage -- is today almost a panacea for all economic shortcomings in the country. Moreover, they demand that it be put into practice immediately, beginning today.

I think that their slogan of giving all kinds of freedom to enterprises may look attractive only for those not in the know, however. There is no lack of specialists who realize that every serious reform needs suitable preparations, the creation of conditions for its enactment. First of all it needs economic reliability. Whereas the present economic mechanism in Poland is already disrupted, with cooperative links broken and shortages of raw and other materials felt more sharply every day. Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his latest Sejm speech, spoke about this, among other things.

In such a situation implementation of the Solidarity program may completely paralyze the Polish economy. A specialist would understand this. But Solidarity experts who are economists cannot foresee the eventual catastrophic results of the steps they insist on. Thus, while putting forward allegedly economic demands, in fact they have political goals in view.

Thus, for instance, in its program Solidarity poses the task of liquidating guidelines in the national economy and separating administrative organs from political power. Let us consider what would be the consequences of implementing this demand: It would deprive the party and the state of real possibilities of influencing economic development. Thus, the workers' class would lose the political approach to solving social and economic problems without which -- as Lenin stressed -- that class is not able to hold the helm of power. The statements of Solidarity experts on the question of planning the national economy also sound ambiguous. On the one hand they declare with assurance that society should have an influence on shaping planning policy, but the Solidarity program reduces the possibilities for centralized planning of the economy to zero, since that program paves the way to an uncontrolled market -- private enterprises and the competition of successful and unsuccessful enterprises.

It is quite obvious that unlimited expansion of private property as outlined in the association's program is also aimed against the foundations of the socialist society.

The Solidarity leaders ever more often decline [as heard] through all the cases the term "self-management." Self-management is everything: in economy, in film production, even in the education processes in schools.

An attempt is made to instill in the consciousness of the Polish working class the idea the the proposed self-management system will allegedly be more efficient and perfect than the socialist state. At the same time, the class character of Polish society, the class essence of the policy implemented under socialism in the interests of working people is ignored. But from the experience of the past 18 months every Pole could realize that the acerbity of political campaigning clearly shows that class differences and respective divergences in political positions exist in Polish society. Therefore, what kind of self-management can such gentlemen as Bujak, Rulewski, Jurczyk offer the Polish nation -- the men who not infrequently threatened Communists, and all those bold enough to criticise Solidarity, with physical violence?

Both the union program and the statements by its leaders, and above all their concrete steps such as blocking all attempts by the government to stabilize the economic situation, prove that the bosses of Solidarity are not interested in the welfare of the Polish people. They strive at political power, counting on making use of the economic difficulties of Poland as rungs on the ladder leading to that power.

In contrast to the verbal equilibristics of political adventurers who have found shelter in the leading bodies of Solidarity, the decisions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum reflected the views of the widest circles of party aktivs, of the working people of Poland.

In the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at that plenum, the most important task now is to meet the hopes for a changing and improving the situation, to overcome the crisis and to consolidate the socialist state. A broad discussion of economic plans, control by the people's masses of their implementation, participation of working people in leading the economy, the implementation of economic reform, delineation of the ways leading out of the crisis -- these are the subjects of real concern and the practical activity of the PZPR and the Polish Government. The most important task now is to be willing to cooperate with them in the implementing these tasks. In this, and only in this, lies the guarantee of safeguarding the vital interests of the Polish nation, which is tired by the prolonged crisis.

NEW POLISH CONSUL IN KIEV VISITS MOLDAVIA

PM090905 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Leon Kotarba, Polish consul general in Kiev, has arrived in Moldavia. In connection with his taking office as Polish consul general in Kiev, he paid official calls on S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; I. . Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I.G. Ustiyan, chairman f the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Moldavian SSR; on 30 October. W rm, friendly talks were held during which the guest heard about the republic, the ach evements of its people during the years of Soviet power in economic, scientific and cu tural development and the work of party, soviet and public organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Moldavian CP Congresses and the tasks of the first year of the 11th 5-year plan.

A large part of the talks was devoted to the strengthening and expansion of cooperation between Moldavia and Poland within the framework of Soviet-Polish relations.

The Polish consul general in Kiev also had a talk with V.A. Kerdivarenko, chairman of the Moldavian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and Moldavian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The guest familiarized himself with the displays at the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements.

Comrade Leon Kotarba left for Kiev the same day.

SED'S HAGER PRESENTS AWARD TO CHERNENKO

LD042056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (ADN) -- The Karl-Marx Order was awarded in Moscow today to Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Chernenko. The GDR's highest award was presented by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager, secretary of the SED Central Committee. It was conferred on Konstantin Chernenko to mark his 70th birthday, in tribute to his services in developing communism in the Soviet Union and consolidating the fraternal relations between the USSR and GDR, by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In his speech of thanks, Konstantin Chernenko said among other things: "We always see the SED and GDR people as true friends and allies in the struggle for the cause of Marx, Engels and Lenin."

SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, was also present at the award ceremony.

CPSU TRANSPORT AIDE MAKES INTERPARTY TRIP TO GDR

PM061139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, was in the GDR 26 through 31 October in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. It familiarized itself with experience of party leadership in the transportation sphere.

KIRILENKO WELCOMES VISITING CPCZ DELEGATION

LD091304 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov, TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Miloslav Gruskovic, alternate member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and other officials. The Czechoslovak delegates have arrived here to study the CPSU's experience in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic policy.

At Sheremyetyevo Airport the delegation was met by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and high-ranking officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the welcoming party was the Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, Lestomir Lovetinsky.

EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PM061259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Scientific and Educational Establishments Section, was in the CSSR from 20 through 27 October. It familiarized itself with CPCZ experience in the leadership of public education. The delegation was received by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SERBIAN DELEGATION MEETS SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD290554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, headed on its one-week visit to the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic by Assembly President Dusan Ckrebic, today visited the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union where it was received by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Shitikov.

In their talk, both sides favourably assessed the development of relations and cooperation in numerous fields. As is well known, the Yugoslav-Soviet relations develop on the principles contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and other documents adopted at highest-level meetings. Particular emphasis was placed on the great significance of the meetings between Presidents Tito and Lenoid Brezhnev for the development of relations between the two countries.

ALBANIAN WORKERS' PARTY CONCLUDES CONGRESS

LD090050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia -- According to reports, the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party has ended in Tirana. The country's party and state problems were discussed. The results of elections to the party's central organs were announced at the final session of the congress. Hoxha was re-elected first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

FRG SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT

LD082144 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov, TASS -- During the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the FRG intends to make efforts to contribute to the East-West dialogue. This was stated over West German radio by Herr Becker, official spokesman of the FRG Government.

The chancellor's opinion is, Herr Becker went on to say, that dialogue between the two leading powers of the world is very important, particularly in difficult periods of the international stiuation, and it should not be interrupted. Helmut Schmidt, he poinced out, is convinced that an exchange of views and appraisals between the state figures is a "decisive element of stabilisation" and therefore it will play a special role during the forthcoming meeting with Leonid Brezhnev.

The chancellor, according to the government's official spokesman, attaches much importance to the talks which begin in Geneva on November 30 between the USA and the USSR on nuclear-missile armaments in Europe.

Speaking of the topics of the forthcoming conversations in the West German capital, Herr Becker specially pointed out that the problems of the policy of security should not be a drag on economic exchanges and cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

ROMANOV RECEIVES FRG'S DOHNANYI IN LENINGRAD

PM061511 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Talk With an FRG Guest"]

[Text] Yesterday at the Smolnyy G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received Klaus von Dohnanyi, head of the Hamburg Land government and member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany board, who is leading a [Hamburg] Senate delegation at the "Hamburg Days" which have opened in Leningrad.

In the talk which took place, the need was noted for afurther strengthening of long-term and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty and other fundamental agreements and arrangements reached between the two countries, particularly at summit level.

G.V. Romanov and K. Dohnanyi stressed the special significance of the coming visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Sumpreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG and his talks with Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other leading figures of the FRG.

Participating in the talk were L.N. Zaykov, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom, and V.G. Zubarev, aide to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Leningradskiy Obkom first secretary.

SOLOMENTSEV CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Attends Meeting

LD062208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1008 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Nov (TASS) -- The traditional Soviet Union days in Austria opened here on the eve of the 6th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The festive meeting in the capital's (?Sophie) Hall was attended by F. Sinowatz, vice chancellor of Austria, F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, A. Sattler, president of the Austrian-Soviet Society; and representatives of the public. M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and a delegation from the Russian Federation attended the opening ceremony.

Greetings from R. Kirchschlaeger, the Austrian president, were read.

Speaking at the meeting, F. Sinowatz noted the successful development of the many relations between Austria and the USSR. He gave assurances that Austria has been and remains attached to the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

Departs Austria

LD062210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Nov (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today after participating in the traditional USSR days in Austria at the inviation of the Austrian-Soviet Society. He was seen off at Vienna's Schwechat Airport by Margarete Klug, general secretary of the Austro-Soviet Society, and representatives of the public.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CONDEMNS BROADCAST PLANS

PM061315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Millions for Radio Saboteurs"]

[Text] London, 29 Oct -- Britain's Conservative government intends to step up radio ideological sabotage, not shrinking from interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and the other socialist countries and poisoning the international atmosphere. This is attested by the debate held in Parliament on the question of financing the BBC Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation. It was confirmed during the debates that in coming years the government is allocating 102 million pounds for BBC external radio broadcasting.

It emerges from a statement made during the debate by the deputy foreign secretary that, in directing the BBC's activity, Whitehall is orienting the corporation primarily toward expanding anti-Soviet propaganda.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- Athens, 8 Nov (TASS) -- A protocol on cooperation between the USSR's union of cinematographers and the association of Greek cinematographers has been signed here. It provides for the development of creative links, consultations and visits to film archives. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 8 Nov 81 LD]

MATERIALS ON 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES, REACTION

Pentagon Announcement; Details

LD062126 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov, TASS -- The Pentagon today officially announced the programme of the "Bright Star" manoeuvres that U.S. Armed Forces will be holding for four weeks on the territories of Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Somalia. These are the biggest military exercises ever held in the Middle East. Their aim is to aggravate the situation in this most important oil-rich strategic region.

About 4,000 U.S. servicemen, including units of the 24th Mechanised Infantry Division and the 82nd Airborne Divison will take part in the exercises on Egypt's territory. Units of the Egyptian forces will also take part in the exercises that will be held in the desert west of Cairo.

The most provocative part of these exercises will be a training raid of six U.S. "B-52" strategic bombers that will fly from the United States, drop bombs on a range in the Egyptian desert and then will return non-stop to their bases at Minot and Grand Forks in North Dakota.

A squadron of "A-10" fighter planes, and, possibly, several "F-16" fighter bombers will be used in the exercises.

Units of the U.S. Marines will be landed during exercises on the coast of Oman. About 1,000 Marines will take part in the landing. On Oman's demand, the Pentagon reduced the scope of the operation in which it was intially planned to involve 1,800 officers and men of U.S. Marines.

350 officers and men of special units of the U.S. Army specialising in subversive operations, as well as personnel of the Air Forces will take part in the manoeuvers on the Sudan's territory.

About 300 U.S. servicemen, including personnel of the U.S. Air Forces, will be used in the exercises in Somalia.

Oman's Limit Request

LD062246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Oman has demanded that Washington reduce the scale of the landings on its shore by detachments of the U.S. Marines within the framework of the major Bright Star maneuvers scheduled for the next few days. Apart from Omani territory, these maneuvers will take place in Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia. Oman's decision, AP notes, to limit the U.S. contingent to 1,000 Marines has aroused irritation in the Pentagon.

Pressure, Invasion Rehearsal

LD082140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "'Bright Star' Maneuvers: Behind the Lobbies"]

[Text] It is difficult to say what the Pentagon generals' intention was when they named the forthcoming U.S. military maneuvers in the Middle East the Bright Star. However, it is possible to say with all confidence that the light of this star will be a darkness in the eyes of the Arabs. At any rate the details of the maneuvers to begin next week, which have already been released, prompt serious consideration.

What first catches attention are the dimensions of the maneuvers. When the bright U.S. star first shone in the Arab heavens, the maneuvers were restricted to introducing U.S. soldiers to work in the desert. At the same time the U.S. forces became familiar with several Egyptian military bases. Now the scope of the maneuvers is much wider. They will not be staged in Egypt only, but also on the territory of the Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The maneuvers' headquarters will be at Ra's Banas base in Egypt. As for the general command, it will be assigned to the commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, General Kingston. Thus, most of the U.S. forces taking part in these maneuvers will be from the Rapid Deployment Force which will be sent from the United States. They will be joined by Egyptian, Sudanese, Omani and Somali forces. The plan also stipulates the use of B-52 strategic bombers which will fly to Egypt from bases in the United States and drop their bombs on an area situated on the Egyptian-Libyan border.

These dimensions are unprecedented. What is all this for? It is significant that the decision to greatly widen the dimensions of the maneuvers was made by the U.S. administration right after the assassination of As-Sadat because of Washington's fears that As-Sadat's assassination mignt endanger not only Camp David -- which was dying anyway -- but also the military facilities Washington has obtained from Egypt.

Thus the first conclusion we reach is that Washington considers the Bright Star maneuvers to be a means of bringing pressure to bear on Egypt and other Arab countries in order to maintain its positions in the area. General Ellis, of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, has expressed this objective this way: The maneuvers should demonstrate the U.S. capability to respond to any situation in the Middle East; in other words, to use outregeous pressure and intimidation on the Arab countries. The geography of the maneuvers itself proves that. If we glance at the map we will see that the Pentagon puts the Middle East area in something like a ring. The southern and eastern parts of it are constituted by the U.S. Navy force centered in the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean and the U.S. ships [word indistinct] the Marines at the Somali port of Berbera and Masirah Island; at the north the U.S. 6th Fleet approaches the Egyptian and Libyan coasts with its hundreds of aircraft and Marine units; at the west it will be for the Rapid Deployment Force to become familiar with the Sudanese bases. In other words, the Reagan administration will wave a military stick at the Arab countries, threatening them with flagrant intervention in case developments there run counter to the wishes of the U.S. imperialists.

A glance at the map will show another objective for the "Bright Star" maneuvers. We have said before that the B-52 bombers will drop their bombs on the Egyptian-Libyan border area and that joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers will take place there as well. All this, added to the threats from Washington and Khartoum against Libya, made even tne U.S. press view the forthcoming maneuvers as a rehearsal for the invasion of Libya.

Some observers formed the following view: During these maneuvers, the United States could fabricate an incident similar to that it fabricated some time ago at Tonkin Gulf, which became the pretext for the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

However, it should be noted that this show of arms at the Libyan border is nothing but a means to pressure that country and endanger its security.

Another aspect of the forthcoming maneuvers is worth mentioning -- its structure. Washington seeks to bring in forces from Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia and to use the bases in those countires, thereby dragging them into its military adventures.

This could be, at a later stage, a step on the path toward the establishment of a military alliance under U.S. supervision, comprising Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman and directed against the countries in the area which are following an independent policy.

The Soviet public considers these actions by the U.S. administration dangerous and adventurous, and believes they will lead to increasing tension in the Middle East. All this is incompatible with the repeated announcements by U.S. leaders about the U.S. desire to achieve peace in this area. (?We) believe that Arab capitals will evaluate the U.S. military maneuvers correctly and will take the necessary collective measures to protect the Arab countries' security from the U.S. danger.

POLISARIO FRONT DENOUNCES U.S. MOVES IN WESTERN SAHARA

LD071320 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (TASS) -- As is reported by FRANCE PRESSE news agency, the Polisario Front has resolutely denounced "the participation of American militarymen in the conflict in Western Sahara" and called upon the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the whole of the world community to prevent without delay the United States' interference in that region. In a statement to a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, the agency stresses, one of the front leaders, Mohammed Salem Ould Salek, pointed out that the arrival of American military experts to western Sahara testified to "exceedingly dangerous developments in that region."

According to the FRANCE PRESSE, an American military delegation led by Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs Francis West are now on an inspection tour of western Sahara. There are 23 members in the delegation -- Pentagon generals. In a statement to journalists, Francis West most frankly admitted that the American administration was going to broaden deliveries of up-to-date arms to suppress the struggle of the West Saharan people for self-determination.

Referring to governmental sources in Washington, the FRANCE PRESSE reports that "the United States intends to urgently render military aid to pro-Western North-African countries in connection with the conflict in western Sahara."

The U.S.' growing direct interference into Western Sahara's affairs, political news analysts believe, is bound to prevent settlement of the problem of that territory in the interests of its people on the basis of the OAU decisions and to turn the purely African affair into an international matter. The provocative inspection tour of the American military delegation to western Sahara is yet another demonstrative step of the Reagan administration with a view of destabilizing the situation in the north-western part of Africa, to drive a wedge between Africans, using as a pretext the western Sahara problem. It is former colonialists and other Western powers, above all the United States, which bear the entire responsibility for the appearance of this problem.

AWACS DEAL OUTCOME PLANNED FROM OUTSET

PM061321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "On a Course of Interference"]

[Text] New York -- The U.S. Senate has approved by 52 votes to 48 a massive $8.5-billion military deal to sell Saudi Arabia military hardware including five AWACS aircraft. Washington has thus taken another step along the road of heightening tension in the Near and Middle East and consolidating its immediate military presence in that part of the world.

In order to hide these indisputable facts, the Senate vote was turned into one of those "spectaculars" of which the U.S. press is so fond. It was made to look as though there was merely a clash of two "lobbies" on capitol hill -- the pro-Israeli lobby, opposed to the deal, and the pro-Arab lobby in favor of it. Moreover, the Democrats were supposed to be out to inflict the first tangible blow against "Reagan's prestige," so the "President's authority" was on the line. In the finest thriller traditions the U.S. public was served up the "dramatic" details of the deal -- the "arm-twisting" of senators by the White House, their contradictory statements, changes of position and so on -- until the last minutes before the vote.

In reality, however, everyone taking part in the "spectacular" got just what they wanted and just what its organizers planned from the outset. The pro-Israeli "lobby" was reassured by the President's statements that the United States would pledge itself to defend Israel's security. The AWACS system will effectively be under direct U.S. control, not to mention the innumerable additional "advisers" which the Pentagon will now be sending to Saudi Arabia, as was planned from the outset. All this means that the direct U.S. presence in the Near East will be strengthened.

The far-reaching U.S. strategic plans account for deliveries of military hardware to Saudi Arabia. According to the U.S. press Washington regards this country as a sort of "second Iran." We know that the United States and Israel counted on the shah's Iran to police the region and for this purpose supplied the shah with the most up-to-date weapons for use both against the Iranian people and against progressive Arab regimes.

All the signs are that the United States would now like to groom Saudi Arabia for the role of bridgehead, as is evidenced by the passions aroused in Washington over the AWACS deal. This would jeopardize the Arab peoples' interests and the cause of peace in the region.

AMIR 'AHDALLAH: SAUDIS LOOKING TOWARD USSR

LD070054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Nov 81

["Window on the Arab World," written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] At a news conference in Riyadh, Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the Soviet Union's participation in the search for peace in the Middle East was a necessary factor in realizing a just and firm settlement of the dispute in the region. The amir said that the Soviet Union supported the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the realization of which formed an indispensible condition for that settlement.

This statement is further evidence of Washington's failure to isolate the Arabs from the Soviet Union. Adding to the statement's importance is the fact that Saudi Arabia traditionally has strong links with the United States -- including political, economic and military ties -- to such an extent that the representatives of the present U.S. administration have not attempted to hide the fact that Washington wants to use that Arab country as a Trojan horse in order to extend the framework of the Camp David accords and strengthen its military presence in the Middle East. This was the aim of the deal which the U.S. Senate recently endorsed to sell U.S. weapons to Saudi Arabia, including the AWACS aircraft worth billions.

As it is known, Washington is trying hard to scare the Saudi leaders with the myth of the Soviet danger. However, any self-respecting Arab leader will not believe that lie. (?This is corroborated) at the highest official level by the leaders of the vast majority of Arab countries who are saying that whatever Washington says against the Soviets cannot obscure the completely real danger of the nearly unlimited U.S. military, economic and political support to the Israeli aggressors.

Riyadh has become more convinced of that danger recently. Amir 'Abdallah, the Saudi deputy prime minister, said in an interview with the American TIME: We continuously hear that the Soviet Union and communism posed a threat to the Middle East. The amir went on to say: But you Americans are the main danger, for the main [word indistinct] for Israel. The Saudi official said: Because of that, Arabs are becoming increasingly disenchanted with the United States and are looking toward the Soviet Union.

The fact that this statement was made before the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the Soviet state -- which was the first country in the world to recognize the independence of the central Saudi Arabian Kingdom -- has great significance.

EGYPTIAN PAPER: U.S. WORRIED ABOUT EMBASSY ATTACK

LD081648 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Nov TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the arrests of people accused of involvement in antigovernment activities are going on in Egypt. Another 18 people, among them two leaders of an organisation which planned to overthrow the government and to accomplish an Islamic revolution in Egypt, were detained yesterday.

The U.S. Embassy in Cairo is worried very much over a possibility of an attack on both U.S. Embassy itself and on other U.S. institutions in various cities of Egypt on the part of Egyptian Moslem groupings, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes with reference to "reliable Egyptian sources". After the assassination of As-Sadat and in the light of the growth of anti-American sentiments in Egypt, the newspaper goes on, Washington does not rule out a recurrence in Cairo of the Iranian events when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized and its staff were declared hostages.

In this connection the U.S. Embassy in Cairo started taking preventive security measures, ASH-SHA'B points out. In particular, reserves of food and water are being created there, the basement quarters are being fortified, reserve sources of electric power are being checked, windows, doors and walls are being strengthened. Armed groups are being formed from among the embassy staff to repulse a possible attack. All staff members of the U.S. Embassy from among (?Egyptian) citizens are being thoroughly checked, and preparation is under way for a possible emergency destruction of all secret documents, particularly those concerning the Camp David agreements and the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on "administrative autonomy."

The above-mentioned sources consider, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B stresses, that all these measures are indicative of the Reagan administration's being uncertain as to the development of the situation in Egypt.

'ISRAELI PUPPET' HADDAD RESIGNS IN LEBANON

LD071216 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 7 Nov, TASS -- A new Israeli puppet has gone bankrupt. The head of the South Lebanese separatists, Sa'd Haddad, has "resigned." Having entrenched himself on a strip of 800 square kilometres of Lebanese territory provided for him by Israel after the 1978 aggression, he proclaimed with the blessing of his masters the so-called "State of Free Lebanon." With the assistance of Haddad's armed bands this "state" was turned into a military bridgehead for Israel. Not only Israeli military bases and training camps were set up on the territory of this enclave, but also radio and television stations that beamed Zionist propaganda at Lebanon and other neighbouring Arab countries.

PRAVDA: U.S. PREPARING 'ATTACKS' ON CUBA

LD082356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2209 GMT 8 Nov 81

["PRAVDA: Hands Off Cuba!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov (TASS) -- Disquieting signals are coming from across the Atlantic about U.S. preparations for new attacks on the island of freedom, Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA.

A few days ago Haig made it clear that the U.S. Government is preparing punitive actions against Cuba. Reports have seeped into the U.S. press that in recent weeks it has speeded up the working out of military scenarious. According to the New York TIMES it is planning, in particular, a U.S. Air Force and Navy "demonstration of force" off the island's shore and a full armed blockade of the republic (and also of Nicaragua). What is more, a possible (?direct) invasion of Cuba by forces of the United States and of several Latin American military dictatorships is even being reviewed. The Pentagon planners call this plan of aggression "an element of the act of war."

They want to cover up this contemplated adventure with an "inter-American" flag serving as a smokescreen. Negotiations are going on behind the scenes between envoys of the United States and of the anti-popular juntas, with this aim. At Fort McNair, near the U.S. capital, the Pentagon called a meeting of the commanders of the armed forces of Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, and a number of other U.S. satellite countries. On the agenda was the discussion of specific anti-Cuban actions.

Washington, the observer emphasizes, should be clearly aware of the consequences with which aggressive actions against the island of freedom are fraught. The Republic of Cuba is a member of the community of socialist states. It has on its side the assistance and support of the countries of socialism, of all progressive mankind. Cuba's friends and allies determinedly demand an immdeiate end to Washington's playing with fire, which is dangerous for the cause of peace.

KREMLIN MEETING MARKS 64TH GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD061928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] There was a solemn meeting in Moscow today of the Moscow Soviet of Peoples' Deputies and the Moscow City CPSU Committee devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses were leading production workers and innovators, party veterans, scientific and cultural figures, heads of ministries and departments, men of the Soviet Army and Navy, and representatives of the Moscow area working people.

The participants stood to welcome with stormy applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov.

Foreign Guests

LD061518 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- A celebration meeting devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. The audience met with a storm of applause the appearance in the presidium of the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

In the presidium also were Chairman of the Socialist Party of Australia Patrick Clancy, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Antony Vassallo, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama Ruben Dario Souza, Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party of the USA Henry Winston, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi, Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland Ville Pessi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Luis Corvalan, Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt.

A report on the subject "Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution" was delivered by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

The celebration meeting ended in the singing of the national anthem of the Soviet Union. Then a gala concert was given. The concert was attended by Soviet leaders and foreign guests.

Ustinov Address

LD061648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, to a solemn meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: Sixty-four years ago the proletariat and the working people of Russia, led by the Bolshevik Party headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, carried out the victorious socialist revolution. It marked a fundamental turning point in the destinies of the peoples of our country and set them on the path of truly independent development and all-round socio-economic and cultural progress.

Having taken power into their hands, the workers and peasants of the republic of the soviets initiated a new epoch in world history -- the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism. It is from those unforgettable days that we calculate the passing of time under socialist chronology.

October 1917 also allowed all the oppressed and struggling peoples to catch a glimpse of their coming victory. As Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, some basic features of our revolution are not merely of local, national or Russian significance. They have international significance.

All the greatest social accomplishments of the 20th century have their source in the October Revolution. Under its mighty impact the ranks of the fighters for the revolutionary transformation of the world are steadlily expanding and strengthening. The future lies with them.

The main course of creating a new society was laid out by the Great October. Its correctness has been convincingly confirmed by life itself. Along this tried and tested course our Leninist Communist Party is leading the Soviet people from victory to victory. [applause]

The 26th CPSU Congress was a most important event of our time opening up new horizons in communist construction. It armed the party and the people with a distinct and clear political line, mapped out practical tasks in the further development of our society, and gave a mighty impetus to the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. The congress ideas and decisions are now determining our country's strenuous work rhythm and entire political atmosphere. They are actively serving the improvement of the international situation. The Soviet people warmly approve and unanimously support the internal and foreign policy of the party and the multifaceted activities of its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding party figure and statesman of our time, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

The working people of our country, the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism and millions of people all over the world see in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a renowned son of the Soviet people, a tested internationalist, as well as a wise and unflinching fighter for peace and social progress and for a better future for mankind, a faithful continuator of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

Comrades, the October holiday is particularly dear and close to every Soviet person. It is the birthday of the world's first socialist state, our own Soviet power. Allow me, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, to congratulate those taking part in this solemn session, the workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, the warriors of the armed forces and all Soviet people on this outstanding holiday. [applause]

We would like to express particular gratitude to all those who in the legendary 1917 took part in the assault on the old world, the veterans of the October Revolution. Honor to them and glory! [applause]

Together with the Soviet people, our class brothers all over the world festively mark the October anniversary. We send warm and revolutionary greetings to all our friends and comrades-in-arms abroad. [applause]

Comrades, looking down from our high vantage point of today we can see before us with particular clarity the greatness of the feat of the Soviet people, who are confidently marching toward communism. We defended our young socialist fatherland, routing in the years of the Civil War the internal counterrevolution and the hordes of foreign interventionists. Having vanquished destruction and hunger, we successfully implemented, in the harshest conditions of a hostile capitalist encirclement, the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture as well as a truly cultural revolution, and we ensured the resolution of the nationalities question.

We have withstood the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War. We defended the freedom and independence of our homeland and made a decisive contribution to ridding the peoples of Europe and other continents of the fascist yoke.

In the difficult post-war period and the tense atmosphere of the cold war we raised from ruins thousands of towns and villages, works and factories. The road we passed along was not an easy one. It was necessary for us to resolve tasks of world historic significance. And these were resolved. The great revolution gave birth to the great energy of the masses and the party of Lenin skillfully directed this energy toward the planned goal.

The main result of the selfless revolutionary-transforming activity of the Communist Party and the whole Soviet people has been the developed socialist society which has been built in our country. It embodies the supreme achievements of social progress, and we are right to be proud of this. A developed socialist society is a natural stage on the road to communism, a stage which is necessary and protracted in historical terms. Socialism, which has been victorious, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has noted, must pass through certain stages of ripening, and only a developed socialist society provides the possibility of starting communist construction. Moreover, as we now know, the development of the perfecting of socialism is a task no less complex, no less responsible than the creation of its bases.

The country greets the festival of October in the prime of its creative forces. It possesses a mighty economic potential. Today the Soviet Union produces approximately as much industrial output as all the countries of West Europe put together, and in the production of many of its major products, confidently occupies first place in the world.

The most profound changes have taken place in the standard and style of living of the people. Unemployment, poverty, the uncertainty of tomorrow -- all those ominous evils which remain incurable under capitalism -- have vanished into the past never to return. The well-being of the working people is constantly increasing. In the past three 5-year periods alone, real income per capita of population has doubled. Over the same period more than 160 million Soviet people have celebrated house-warmings. Each Soviet person is granted free medical aid and guaranteed a just social security. Such are the visible results of the Leninist policy of our party, whose slogan is: everything in the name of the people, everything for the good of the people. The Soviet people see the wonderful fruits of this policy and respond to the party's concern with shock labor and fresh patriotic achievements. [applause]

Comrades, the working people of our country have begun with vast enthusiasm implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In spite of the fact that the current year was not easy for the national economy, a further growth in the economy was ensured. Labor productivity increased in industry, transport, construction. A number of the leading branches of heavy industry are developing at an accelerated rate. More and more enterprises are going into operation. Major units have been put into operation at a number of electric power stations. The Leningrad AES named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin has achieved full design capacity ahead of schedule. The construction of KamAZ has been completed. So far, 2,200 km of track has been laid on the construction site of the century, as we call the Baykal-Amur Main Line.

The current year was difficult for agriculture. The cold and prolonged spring, the long drought in large regions of the country could not but have an effect on the harvest, especially the grain crops. In these extremely complicated conditions, people worked in an organized and selfless manner. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes were able to reduce the baneful effect of the weather and achieved results that were not bad. A number of republics, krays and oblasts have fulfilled their plans and pledges. Concern for the good and happiness of the people is in the center of the party's plans. Important social measures have been mapped out for the Eleventh 5-Year Plan which embrace all aspects of Soviet man.

The implementation of some of them begins in the first year of the current 5-year period. State assistance to families with children is being increased and pension provisions are being improved. A decision has been adopted to increase the pay of workers in the coal industry.

Of course, only the first steps toward realizing the party's 26th congress have been made. The main work lies ahead. We have to carry out enormous work both in volume and complexity in order to finish transferring the economy to a chiefly intensive path of development in the 1980's.

The basis for this is the progress made in scientific and technical achievements. The extent of their application is being steadily expanded. The number of mechanized flow and automated lines and the number of program-control machine tools is increasing.

New progressive technological processes are being actively introduced and the power-to-labor ratio is being raised. The quality of output is also being improved. More than 85,000 industrial items -- or three times more than at the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Period -- are being produced with the state quality mark. Many labor collectives are successfully producing goods which correspond to the best domestic and foreign models.

Great possibilities for the technical reequipment of various branches of the economy are presented by discoveries in the field of nuclear power engineering, space and laser technology, electronics and chemistry and other spheres of science and technology. However, these possibilities are still not always being fully used. Not infrequently it takes a long time for inventions and innovating schemes to find their way to the factories, fields and farms. Yet after all, as is known, an appreciable national economic effect can only be provided by close economic and organizational cooperation between science and production.

Raising labor productivity is of key importance for the intensification of the economy and the steady increase of its efficiency. By raising labor productivity, we intend to obtain a 90-percent increase in the national income in the 11th 5-year period. Hence the need to ensure a growth in production with, as a rule, an unchanged or even decreasing number of workers. The proportion of low-skilled manual labor, primarily heavy physical labor, has to be persistently reduced.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the economy must be economical. In the interests of developing the economy, the material, labor and financial resources must be zealously utilized. How can we raise return on money invested to the maximum in order to load every machine tool, machine and generating set? How can we reduce to the minimum the waste of energy, fuel, raw and other materials? The ways to solve these questions were determined in a decision adopted this June by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. It provides for carrying out measures directed at radically improving all work in economizing and in rationally utilizing resources.

This work must be carried out constantly and in a specific and business-like manner. Strict observance of the rules of economizing is our common concern, and there can be no detached onlookers. Conserving the public wealth is everyone's obligation. Intensifying the economy presupposes progressive moves in its structure and places great demands on the entire national economy, on every industry. The 26th CPSU Congress paid special attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex and to the improvement of its structure. It is a matter here of further reducing the proportion of oil used as a fuel, replacing oil with gas and coal, accelerating the development of the network of atomic power stations and making active use of new energy sources. The creation of a unified energy system for the Soviet Union is our incontrovertible achievement. Today this system serves an area with a population of over 200 million people. We shall further perfect it.

Another matter of great significance for the state is the development of a unified gas supply system for the country. All of this is a link in the Soviet Union's energy program worked out at the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The work of geologists, oilmen, miners, gas workers and power engineering workers enjoys our deserved honor and respect. Thanks to their selfless work, often in very hard conditions, the country is being reliably supplied with energy.

Valuable initiatives have been proposed by labor collectives in Tyumenskaya Oblast. They have originated a competition to fulfill the 5-year plan for oil and gas extraction ahead of schedule. This, comrades, is a response in deed to the decisions of the party congress. An important role in intensifying production also belongs to other bases of individual industries -- metallurgy, chemicals, machinebuilding. Ensuring their high rate of development will permit an increase in the growth of those types of output which determine technical progress.

This will, at the same time, create a firm foundation for increasing production of industrial consumer goods. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, production of such goods is to increase by R180 billion over the previous five-year plan. This is more than the total volume of their output in 1980. To improve the supply of consumer goods to the population is a task of the highest priority for us. Work will continue on providing a mutually connected, balanced growth of industries forming a unified agroindustrial complex. Nearly one-third of all capital investments are being directed toward developing and improving it. Most of these are directly earmarked for enhancing agriculture. Success depends on making rational use of these resources and being careful in the way we treat the land so that every hectare, every rouble invested and every ton of fertilizer gives a maximum yield.

This is a crucial time. On the agenda is the conservation of the harvest that has been gathered. Not one kilogram of potatoes, vegetables or fruit must be lost or spoiled. It is also important to carry out punctually and to a high standard all work on preparation for the new agricultural year. Livestock farming is a shock front in the countryside. That is what the party congress laid down. To give it a specific content and back it up with effective organizational and economic measures is the duty of those who work in the countryside.

The main thing is to comprehensively tackle all that is needed for the wintering of the cattle and to hold our own livestock farming. Thanks to unswerving implementation of the party's agrarian policy, our agriculture is being consistently transformed into a highly developed branch of the socialist economy. Its attainment of the targets set by the 26th CPSU Congress will promote the solution of the very serious problem of improving the supply of food products to the population. A considerable role is to be played in this by the ancillary farms of enterprises, organizations and individual citizens.

There is a lot to be done for the further development and improvement of transportation, above all rail transportation. It is necessary to improve the organization of freight-carrying, to make rational use of rolling stock, to reduce the idling of railway cars, vehicles and vessels. Good experience in this respect has been amassed by the Leningrad transport junction and by the railroadmen of Moscow and Lvovskaya Oblast. Its wide introduction could produce an appreciable effect.

I should particularly like to say something about construction. There are considerable achievements here. That is good. But there are also shortcomings. Frequently, projects for commissioning are not handed over in due time. The number of uncompleted construction projects is large. Justified complaints are made about the quality of work. But, you see, the overall rate of our headway depends in great measure on the way things are going in construction. Life demands a resolute increase in the efficiency of construction and the concentration of efforts along the main directions, and for construction work to be done rapidly and at the same time with good quality, economically and at a modern technical level. From this point of view the 11th Five-Year plan is a very serious test for construction workers. The country counts on them to pass it with honor.

Comrades, the party justly assesses everything that has been achieved in the development of our economy, clearly sees the difficulties and unsolved problems, and defines ways and means for the elimination of bottlenecks. Drawing on existing experience, it persistently strives to remove the obstacles hampering further economic growth. The successful performance of tasks which face the national economy depends on the level of its management. A broad package of measures has been implemented in recent years to further improve the economic mechanism. The planning and management system is being increasingly directed toward increasing the efficiency and quality of work and the attainment of high final results in the national economy. What is required now is to apply new forms and methods of planning more actively, to reassess the activities of collectives and to increase the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives.

However, as experience shows, the habit of acting in the old way is still alive. A number of ministries and departments are slowly restructuring their activity and this is having an inevitable effect on indices in work, but it is not having an effect in the best way. The effective functioning of the economy is unthinkable without firm discipline, precise execution and a high sense of responsibility for the job at hand. With the growth of the scale and complexity of production, any displays of mismanagement, red tape and breach of fixed plans and targets does increasing damage. Such cases must be assessed from a principled position and persistently eradicated.

It is especially important to give a resolute rebuff to encroachments on public property. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary with every means to firmly close all chinks for parasitism, bribe-taking and speculating, and unearned income.

Speaking in Lenin's words, a huge role is played here by ubiquitous, general and universal control by the masses. When production is being intensified, exceptional significance is acquired by the constant search for and use of reserves and by initiative and creativity. A practical expression of such an attitude is the mass socialist competition for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It has been developed under the slogan "work with efficiency and quality." The valuable initiatives directed at saving material and labor resources and at producing high quality output are becoming increasingly widespread. These initiatives have been proposed by the workers of the front-ranking enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Yaroslavl, the Urals, the Kuzbass and the Sovkhozes and Kovkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy kray. The frontranking workers' call to complete the personal and team tasks of the first year of the 5-year plan by November has been taken up throughout the country. This call has been supported by millions of workers and they have kept their word. [applause]

Comrades, competition is a mighty force. More than 100 million people are participating today. It is important that this force serves the cause of communist construction and the cultivation of a new attitude to labor with the greatest benefit.

Labor is both a right and a duty in our country. Labor is a source for the growth of public wealth and for a steadfast increase of the well-being of both the people and each Soviet person. Glory to all who by their selfless labor strengthen the economic and defensive strength of the homeland and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of our party's historic decisions made at the 26th congress. [applause]

Comrades, in regarding the leadership of the national economy as the heart of all its activity, the party, nonetheless, constantly keeps the questions of the sociopolitical and spiritual development of society at the center of attention. In their comprehensive and efficient resolution lies the guarantee of successes in communist construction. A monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of peoples has taken shape in our country. All members of this great family are equal. Their work, their concerns and joys, their successes and dreams are indivisible. They have one and the same homeland and mother country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They are a mighty social and international community whose name is "the Soviet people". [applause]

The October Revolution marked the birth of a new socialist democracy. It has made the working people the real masters of their country and granted them rights and freedoms that do not and cannot exist under capitalism. The new Constitution of the Soviet Union has become a real manifesto of socialist democracy and statehood. The work of the Soviets of People's Deputies is becoming increasingly complex and effective. An increasingly active part in running the state is being taken by the trade union, the Komsomol, other public organizations, labor collectives and millions of Soviet citizens. In this lies the essence of perfecting our democracy and the political system of developed socialism.

The Soviet way of life is a great gain of the October Revolution, a splendid victory of new relations between people -- relations of collectivism, comradeship and mutual aid. In our society as in no other, the prestige of the working man is high. The Soviet people are leading a fullblooded spiritual life and are making extensive and free use of all riches of science, culture, literature and art.

The country of the soviets is one of the best educated and best read countries in today's world. The party regards strengthening the labor foundations of the socialist way of life and perfecting all of its aspects as a fundamentally important social task which needs to be solved tirelessly every day.

Forming a new man has been and remains a program goal of our party. We are advancing toward this goal in a broad front and are making use of all possibilities of the society of developed socialism, the entire arsenal of organizational, political and educational means.

Always telling people the truth, showing them a true picture of all our affairs, revealing clear prospects and ways to successes, instilling the will for the struggle for communism -- such are the Leninist traditions of work with the masses. It is in such a spirit that the party calls for all of our ideological activity to be conducted.

As we are making headway, the mighty and creative force of the new social system and its historic advantages are being revealed ever more fully. The great ideals of October are embodied in our homeland's feats. They are illuminating the road to communism for us. [applause]

Comrades, from the first day of its existence the Soviet state has been tirelessly pursuing the strategy of peace in the international arena, a policy which was proclaimed by the Great October Revolution.

The acute worsening of the international situation caused by the increased aggressiveness of imperialism makes the implementation of the Soviet peace program even more urgent, primarily the proposals directed toward curtailing the arms race.

The belligerent circles of the United States and NATO have adopted a policy of subverting the military-strategic balance which has been brought about. They are striving to achieve military superiority over us, and are trying to impose a state of siege on the countries of socialism to roll back the forces of national and social liberation.

In the present arrangement of forces in the world, such a course is nothing other than political adventurism. Nevertheless, Washington stubbornly carries it out. The U.S. administration has opened the budget's taps to the full, allocating astronomical sums to military preparations. It is creating crisis situations and igniting explosive tension spots. It is crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other states and liberally using the methods of international terrorism.

In whatever region of the planet hot spots arise, the hands of the aggressive circles of imperialism are invariably discovered, primarily U.S. hands.

The United States is conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan, is sabre-rattling in the Near East, and is directing the expansionist policy of the Israeli aggressors, supporting them in every way within the context of so-called strategic cooperation. Such antipopular, tyrannical regimes as those in El Salvador and Chile are maintained with the money and arms of U.S. imperialism. The South African racists have quite overstepped the mark and are carrying out their plunder with the direct connivance of the United States.

Washington is accelerating the buildup of the might of the NATO military machine and is seeking an expansion of the field of action of that aggressive bloc, spreading the system of its military bases to new territories. Ignoring the lessons of its own history, the United States is encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism. It is assisting in strengthening China's military potential, counting on using it against the Soviet Union for its own imperialist aims. The Washington administration is with increasing frequency resorting to frankly inflammatory language. High-ranking U.S. representatives, with cynical disregard for the fate of the peoples, state that there are allegedly some things more important than peace.

They say that a so-called limited nuclear war is not only possible but even acceptable. Such statements are dangerous in themselves but when they stem from people invested with state authority in one of the world's major powers, the danger becomes particularly serious.

On behalf of all the peoples living in socialist, capitalist and other states and on behalf of the generations to come, militarism must be curbed, a world nuclear catastrophe must be averted, all forces to whom war is hateful and to whom peace on earth is dear must be mobilized. [applause]

The peoples are becoming more deeply aware of their direct participation in the resolution of basic questions of world policy and, of course, the most important, the most urgent of them is how to preserve peace. The antiwar and antimissile movement has become unprecedentedly large in scale, especially in a number of West European countries. An active part is being taken in this by broad strata of the population, mass public organizations, trade unions of various political orientations, communist parties, a considerable proportion of the social democrats. One can say that the aggressive intrigues of imperialism are being opposed by an increasingly strong consolidation of the broad, peace-loving public. This is one of the characteristic features of our time.

The preservation of peace is inseparable from the curbing of the arms race -- from stage-by-stage disarmament. Important steps in that direction were taken in the seventies. But the present U.S. administration is intent on casting doubt on all the positive things that have been jointly achieved in the field of Soviet-U.S. relations. It openly declares its intention to speak to the Soviet Union from positions of strength. This comes out especially clearly in Washington's approach to the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. The United States is making a determined effort to upgrade NATO arms by means of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Realization of this plan would mean a considerable upsetting in favor of the West of the approximate equilibrium of forces that has been established here and would create on the continent and on a global scale a qualitatively new military strategic situation. Of course, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to such a prospect. Never in the past has our country allowed itself to be spoken to in the language of threats and diktat. Still less will it do so now.

Only the principle of equality and equal security can be a real platform for fruitful dialogue. This will have to be taken into account, like it or not. This was stated once again very definitely by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. And if [applause] no new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons are additionally installed in West Europe, then the Soviet Union, too, is willing to reduce the total number of its missiles. Furthermore, it will be possible to agree on very considerable reductions on both sides. It is known that the USSR and the United States have agreed to begin talks on this problem at the end of November -- talks that the Soviet Union has long been persistently advocating. That agreement is something positive. We are, as ever, willing to hold talks honestly and constructively, striving for a just agreement. Time will tell whether the U.S. administration, too, intends to conduct them seriously. That question arises unavoidably since in the practical actions of the Washington administration there is much that arouses disquiet. After all, almost at the same time as agreeing to talks, it has announced a new and unprecedented program for the buildup of strategic nuclear forces. That can in no way be called a suitable political overture to the forthcoming talks.

Generally speaking, quite a few obstacles have been piled up of late on the path toward curbing the arms race thanks to the efforts of the U.S. administration. The SALT II treaty, which was signed long ago, has not been brought into force. The Western powers are blocking talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The United States has unilaterally refused to take part in discussion of the questions involved with restricting military activities in the Indian Ocean and in restricting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments.

In every possible way they are avoiding talks on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests. Washington has still not ratified the treaties on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which were signed several years ago. It is undermining the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems which has been in force since 1972.

Sooner or later these obstacles will have to be dismantled. So is it not better to tackle them now? This refers to the process of limiting strategic armaments. This also refers to other international security problems, including the question of ensuring the continuation of the positive changes which were started by the All-European Conference in Helsinki.

The forthcoming visit by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG will, we hope, contribute to strengthening security in Europe and the world. [applause]

Comrades, a principled and constructive approach to international affairs, readiness to cooperate with other countries, consistency and firmness in the implementation of a coordinated political course, and a mighty and steadily growing economic potential -- all this enables the Soviet Union and the socialist commonwealth to make a decisive contribution to forestalling war and to march in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. The close and businesslike cooperation of the fraternal countries now embraces literally all fields of their life. This cooperation is producing good results in each of these fields whether it is the economy, politics, ideology or defense.

The coordination of foreign policy actions and the cohesiveness and unity of the socialist states are extremely important now that imperialism is stepping up its political and economic pressure on them and making new attempts to interfere in their internal affairs. In the United States and certain other countries anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda has been elevated to the status of state policy. It has been turned into an unbridled psychological war.

The United States of late has markedly intensified the campaign of malicious attacks on the Republic of Cuba. Using absolutely unsubstantiated pretexts, it is whipping up tension around that country and directly threatening it with punitive actions. The U.S. Government should realize what consequences such actions could lead to.

The reactionary forces are banking especially on the events in the Polish People's Republic. The internal and external counterrevolution is seeking to liquidate the socialist system in Poland, to restore bourgeois ways there, to wrest it away from the socialist community, and thus to attempt to change the results of World War II and of postwar developments. This will never occur! [long applause]

Resolve is strengthening in the Polish United Workers Party and in the broad masses of the working people to give a rebuff to the antisocialist forces which are openly straining for power. On this road Polish communists and all real patriots of Poland will always receive full support from the fraternal countries. [applause]

The countries of the socialist community are interlinked by vital, unbreakable bonds. The strengthening of these bonds and close cooperation in building socialism and in its defense fully meet both the national and international interests of the fraternal peoples and the interests of universal peace. Let no one doubt the resolve and capability of the socialist states to defend their historic gains! [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet Union unvariably proceeds from the view that it is possible to prevent a nuclear war and to preserve peace. It is possible if all contentious international problems are resolved not through force but at the negotiating table, if political realism holds sway over ambitions and adventurism, and if the peoples of the whole world actively and determinedly struggle against the intrigues and actions of the militant forces of imperialism, for curbing the arms race and for peace.

We are optimists. We look boldly to the future. Our optimism is based on the clear appreciation of the power of the land of the soviets and on the understanding of the fact that we are waging the struggle for peace and social progress in union with everything on earth that is progressive, honest and reasonable. The Soviet people are confident that this struggle, begun in October 1917, will be crowned with victory. [applause]

Comrades, our adherence to peace presupposes the most attentive and thoughtful attitude toward the defense of the country. The greatest vigilance is needed in order to ensure its security and prevent war from starting. Strength is also needed, and no little strength at that. The Soviet Union possesses that strength. [applause]

Soviet military doctrine is a vivid expression of our peaceful aspirations. Its content is confined to the task of defending socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the USSR and the security of our friends and allies. Attempting to distort Soviet military doctrine, Western politicians and strategists stubbornly impose the thesis that it allegedly proceeds from the possibility of delivering a so-called first, preemptive nuclear strike and the possibility of surviving and even winning a nuclear war. This is a notorious lie. The thrust of a military doctrine depends completely on the class nature of the state and its policies. Aggressive purposes are organically alien to the Soviet socialist state. Its foreign policy is a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples. The invariably defensive thrust of our military doctrine stems from this. [applause]

Attempts to attribute the concept of a first strike to us are absolutely groundless and nonsensical. We have always been and remain convinced opponents of such a concept. The authors and fierce proponents of it are precisely the militant circles of imperialism, those who are whipping up international tension today. As for the USSR, our efforts, our peace-loving proposals and initiatives, are directed at not allowing either a first or any other strike, at preventing nuclear war, at eliminating the very threat of a nuclear war arising. Nuclear war should be outlawed -- this is the essence of the proposal raised by the USSR at the latest UN General Assembly session about not being the first to use nuclear weapons. [applause]

This proposal was met with great satisfaction all over the world. If it had been supported by the U.S. side, people on earth would have breathed a sigh of relief. There would have been an increase in confidence that there would be no nuclear conflict. Unfortunately, the United States has not done this so far.

Replying recently to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once again stressed that only someone who has decided to commit suicide could start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious. Whatever power the attacker might possess, whatever means of unleashing nuclear war we might choose, he will not achieve his goals. Retribution will inevitably follow. [applause]

The principled position set out by the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state fully corresponds to our military doctrine: If the USSR strengthens its defense capability and keeps its armed forces in constant battle readiness, then it is forced to do so in the face of a naked military threat on the part of the aggressive circles of imperialism. Our armed forces are indeed mighty and this has been experienced more than once by those who have dared to encroach on Soviet soil. To defend the peaceful soil of the Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal socialist states we shall, if necessary, use all our might. But the land of the soviets has never and will not embark on the path of aggression. [applause]

This is expressed quite definitely in the CPSU program in decisions of the Communist Party congresses. It is enshrined by legislation in the USSR Constitution. This has already been spoken of more than once by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other party and state leaders.

This is the truth. The enemies of peace and security of peoples will not be able to oppose it with anything. They are exploiting in every way the myth of the Soviet military threat. They are alleging some sort of excessive buildup by the USSR of the combat might of its armed forces, supposedly threatening the West with falling behind. The Soviet side has already given the appropriate explanations on this matter. I can confirm here with all responsibility that there exists an approximate equality in strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons and conventional weapons between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The wornout myth of the Soviet military threat serves as a smokescreen for concealing the hegemonistic U.S. aspirations and NATO's military preparations. They also try to use it to weaken the influence of the Soviet peace initiatives on the international public and to kindle an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and enmity among peoples. Such a situation has never helped to consolidate peace.

On the contrary, it is always used for their own selfish purposes by those who live off the production of the tools of death and war. And the present poisoners of the international political atmosphere are no exception to this. They fear the Soviet military might because in it they see an insurmountable barrier on the road to the implementation of their aggressive plans. It is a real obstacle to them, but for peace on earth our might is a great blessing. [applause]

Comrades, the defense of the gains of October is a matter concerning all our people. Its aims and tasks correspond to the basic interests of the wide masses of the working people. In it Vladimir Ilich Lenin saw an inexhaustible source of the stability and great defense capability of the Soviet state and the might of its armed forces. The unexampled and mass heroism of the Soviet people during the terrible war years of suffering was a clear illustration to the whole world that the people for whom the defense of the socialist fatherland was their own sacrosanct cause are invincible. [applause]

And in these days of peaceful construction the defense of the socialist motherland remains the cause of the whole people. By the joint efforts of the working people the material foundations of the country's defense capability and the combat might of the armed forces are being laid and strengthened, and advantageous socio-political and spiritual prerequisites for the allround improvement of the army and fleet are being ensured. The Soviet Armed Forces are an inherent part of the people, leading the same life. The people send their sons to the ranks of the army and fleet charging them with the conscientious execution of their military duties defined in our Constitution as being sacred. And the warriors are carrying out their duties with honor. They are continuing the heroic revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet people, persistently mastering modern weapons and combat hardware and raising their ideological and physical training. Soviet warriors embody the best qualities of the people -- their intelligence and talents, their patriotism and awareness, their diligence and selflessness. They are infinitely devoted to the cause of October, can reliably defend their motherland and are ready to carry out feats in the name of its freedom and independence. One can always rely on such people. [applause]

A contribution, and a considerable one, to the education of the rising generation and to preparing worthy recruits for the army and navy is made by the family, the school, the labor collectives, the Leninist Komsomol, DOSAAF and other social organizations. And the party greatly values this contribution.

The nationwide concern for strengthening the country's defense potential, for ensuring peaceful conditions for communist construction finds its concentrated expression in the policy of the Communist Party and its daily guidance of military construction, of the life and activity of the armed forces.

The party has always proceeded and still proceeds from the Leninist principle of the indivisibility of the consistent struggle for peace and constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor. As long as there are people on earth who like playing with fire, we shall not retreat one step from this principle. [applause]

The Soviet people's efforts in the sphere of defense merge into one with the common defense efforts of the peoples of all the countries of the socialist community. The Warsaw Treaty organization serves as a reliable protection of sovereignty and security. The precise content of the defense measures conducted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states depends on the international military and political situation. This dictates the necessity of improving our defense and we are doing this. But the conclusion drawn by the 26th congress of our party is that it is not preparations for war, which would doom the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the strengthening of peace, which is the guiding line to tomorrow, which is deeply in concord with the most sacred thoughts and hopes of the Soviet people. [applause]

In defending the gains of socialism, resolutely upholding the new basis for international relations proclaimed by the October Revolution, we are defending the cause of peace and social progress. And we shall continue to be true to this great cause. [applause]

Comrades, the very rich experience of our country and of the fraternal countries of socialism convincingly confirms that an essential and decisive condition for the successful building and defense of the new society is the leadership of the Communist Party. The Soviet people inextricably link the heroic past, the glorious present and the bright future of our socialist homeland with the wise leadership of the CPSU. They address the most exalted emotions of their souls, their deepest feelings, to the party. In it they see the mind, honor and conscience of our age. Behind it they unswervingly advance along the road of Lenin, the road of October. [applause]

Created by the great Lenin, tempered in the flame of revolutionary battles, our party is worthily fulfilling its responsible role as the militant vanguard of the working class and the entire Soviet people. It is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system. The all-embracing revolutionary transforming activity of the CPSU is built on the basis of the immortal, constantly developing teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The party draws its mighty strength from its unbreakable unity with the people. It is strong, in Lenin's words, because of its ability to bind itself to, draw close to and to some extent merge with the broadest masses of the working people. Our party, through its selfless service of the people, has earned their unlimited trust and love. The party of the communists has no interests other than those of the people. [applause]

To multiply everything we have achieved during the years of Soviet power, to make our own country still richer and more splendid -- this is what the Communist Party and the Soviet people see as their exalted patriotic and international duty. [applause]

In greeting the bright festival of October, the Soviet people rally still more closely around their own Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] We shall soon be marking his 70th [as heard] birthday. [applause] The tireless and exceptionally fruitful activity of Leonid Ilich for the benefit of the people, for the sake of the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace, is, for workers of town and country, for soldiers and sailors, an inspiring example of selfless service to the homeland. [applause]

The glorious patriotic deeds and achievements of the Soviet people express their fidelity to the great cause of October. Fidelity to the cause of October means a persistent and tireless struggle to implement the policy of the CPSU, to further raise the efficiency of the socialist economy. It means strengthening in every way the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society. Fidelity to the cause of October means unswervingly deepening and developing the fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, internationalist solidarity with the world communist and workers' movement, with the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Fidelity to the cause of October means great political vigilance, constant readiness reliably to defend one's homeland and the achievements of socialism.

It means a tireless struggle for peace on earth. Fidelity to the cause of October endows the Soviet people with mighty strength. In this lies the guarantee of new victories and achievements in the building of communism.

Comrades, on this day 61 years ago, at a solemn session like this devoted to the third anniversary of October, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that we represent a class rising to victory. The entire history of our socialist homeland and our present day strengthen the conviction that the great aim set by October will be achieved. [applause]

May our Soviet homeland, the homeland of Lenin, the homeland of October, live and prosper. [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people, the hero people, the creator people. [applause]

Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspiration for and organizer of all our victories. [applause]

Glory to Great October. [prolonged applause]

7 NOVEMBER CELEBRATION HELD ON RED SQUARE

LD070940 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Moscow 7 Nov, TASS -- The red colour, the colour of the revolution, the colour of the Soviet national flag, prevails in Moscow today, the red banners and streamers over columns of demonstrators, red streamers on facades of buildings, red carnations in the hands of Muscovites. The capital is marking the chief holiday of the country -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Red Square is the center of the celebrations. Veterans of the Communist Party and the revolution, heroes of labor, prominent workers in Soviet culture are present at the stands for guests. Also there are heads of diplomatic missions, accredited in the USSR, foreign guests.

The appearance of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders on the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum was met with a stormy, prolonged applause by those present at the square.

As long tradition has it, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defense Minister of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov made a speech to the participants in the military parade and all those present at the square.

Cadets of military academies and schools, units and formations of the Moscow garrison participated in the traditional military parade. Watching motorized rifle, air-borne, tank units marching through the square Muskovites of the older generation could not but recall today the memorable parade of November 7, 1941 when troops directly from the Red Square went to the front to defend Moscow from Hitler fascists. The rout of German-fascist troops near Moscow 40 years ago signified the Wehrmacht's first major defeat in the Second World War.

The military parade was rounded off with a march of formidable combat equipment of the Soviet Army.

Columns of demonstrators -- representatives of the working people of Moscow are entering the festively-decorated Red Square now that the parade is over.

The winners of the socialist emulation drive in honour of the Great October anniversary led the demonstration. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites have already fulfilled their individual production plans of 1981. Demonstrators brought with them to the Red Square streamers, reporting concrete labour accomplishments of working personnels. Over one of the columns one could see scale-models of multi-storied houses. Moscow builders report the successful implementation of the plan of commissioning new dwelling houses. Apartments in these houses are known to be distributed among the population free-of-charge. In the next five years 50 million people in the USSR will have their housing conditions improved. The design of the festive columns patently illustrates the invariable striving of the Soviet people for peace. Those present in the Red Square received with applause the scale-model of the globe with a palm-branch around it, the picture of a neutron bomb crossed out with a resolute hand.

The streamer reading "Crimean meetings were yet another convincing confirmation of the unshakeable devotion of the fraternal parties and the socialist countries to the cause of defence of peace," was carried through the Red Square.

The demonstration of the working people of Moscow on the Red Square was a vivid testimony of the optimism of the Soviet people, their confidence of the bright future, close cohesion around the Communist Party.

Ustinov Speech

LD070852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0655 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Speech by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov on the rostrum in Red Square on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Comrades, servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, working people of the Soviet Union, esteemed foreign guests, on behalf and at the behest of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, I greet and congratulate you on the nationwide festival of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is with a feeling of lofty patriotic pride that the Soviet people greet the anniversary of Great October. Together with us it is being solemnly marked by the working people of the fraternal countries of socialism and the whole of progressive mankind. The present festival is being marked by the Soviet people in an atmosphere of a vast creative upsurge, evoked by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The working class, the collective peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are selflessly laboring for the implementation of the plans of the party, the fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the 11th 5-year period.

Socialist industry is confidently progressing. The toilers of the fields in difficult weather conditions have done everything possible in order to grow and gather without losses in the harvest. New successes have been achieved by our science.

The program of further raising the material welfare and cultural level of Soviet people is being implemented. The Soviet Union is proceeding along the path of construction of a new life together with the countries of the socialist community. Our all-round cooperation in the struggle to consolidate the positions of socialism, for the peace and security of the peoples is steadily deepening.

The socialist countries have to resolve their creative tasks in a complicated international situation. Imperialist circles are trying to undermine their unity and cohesion and the foundations of their social structure; they are whipping up a slander campaign around the myth of the Soviet military threat. They are feverishly stepping up the arms race aimed at achieving military superiority. The pushing through of the sinister NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, commencement of the production of neutron weapons, attempts to exacerbate the situation in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean increase the threat to peace and to international security.

The aggressive intrigues of imperialism, with which the policy of the Chinese leadership is closely aligned, are opposed by the countries of the socialist community with a clear and consistent course of consolidating peace, curbing and ending the arms race, the just settlement of crisis situations at the conference table. It is precisely such a policy which is defined by the peace program for the 1980's which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

This policy is shared and supported by the fraternal socialist countries. It is meeting with understanding in various political circles and among the broad international public.

The working people of our country, and the servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, ardently approve and unanimously support the home and foreign policy of the party and the activities of its Central Committee, and of the Central Committee's Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Taking the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism and of its accomplices into account, the Communist Party and Soviet Government are devoting unflagging attention to the strengthening of our motherland's defenses.

But we have not striven for and are not striving for military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. However, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, we will not permit such a superiority to be established over us. Attempts to do this, and also talks with us from positions of strength, are absolutely without prospect. The Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal everything they need in order to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Soviet servicemen are responding to the constant concern of the party and people with fresh successes in military labor.

The Zapad-81-exercises were an account before the Communist Party and Soviet Government of the readiness of the personnel to carry out any task set by the motherland in defending the gains of socialism. They showed vividly the strength of the fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skills and an uncrushable morale, which make up the combat potential of the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR. Soviet servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the Communist Party and their people, are persistently mastering modern weaponry and enhancing their vigilance and combat readiness. They are carrying out with merit their patriotic and internationalist duty, standing vigilantly on guard over the gains of the Great October.

Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the Soviet people and its valiant armed forces! Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the leader and organizer of all our victories! Hurrah!

Order of Day

LD062158 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently implementing the peace programme for the eighties, put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, are actively pursuing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and equality in international relations, stressed Dmitriy Ustinov, defence minister of the USSR.

In an order of the day issued on the occasion of the marking of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he pointed out that the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are supported by the fraternal countries of socialism. They find understanding among broad international public.

"However," Dmitrov Ustinov points out, "the imperialist circles led by the United States of America are putting up fierce resistance to the peaceful course of the Soviet Union, and are fanning international tensions. The decision of the NATO bloc to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles-nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the unprecendented arms race, the striving of the reactionary circles to fan crisis situations in different parts of the world tend to undermine the process of detente, cause a serious deterioration in the international political climate and intensify the war threat. The hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership allies itself with the actions of the lunatic imperialist reaction."

The Soviet defence minister stresses that "in these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the entire Soviet people, while resolutely working to diminish the threat of war and to curb the arms race, are doing everything necessary to enhance the country's defense capacity, to raise the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces."

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES KREMLIN RECEPTION 7 NOVEMBER

LD071210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Government of the USSR held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov were at the reception.

In the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, heads of ministries and departments, military leaders, noted workers, leaders of science and culture, pilot-cosmonauts and representatives of public organizations. The reception was also attended by prominent figures of communist and workers' parties. Among the guests were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union, foreign guests who came to Moscow for the celebrations, representatives of the clergy and journalists.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech at the reception. He said:

Dear comrades and friends, esteemed guests. Once again the great Soviet people are marking the anniversary of their great revolution. Once again the troops prepared for the defense of their homeland with their powerful equipment have marched in compact ranks across historic Red Square. A festive demonstration of the workers was held. In the hands of the participants we saw their pledges for the future. We saw the slogans of friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist states, with the workers of all countries, and appeals to struggle for peace.

All this unfolded on the main square of the Soviet Union like a bright, brilliant picture reflecting the life, affairs and aspirations of our people. The Soviet people are occupied with great matters. They are implementing the plans of the new stage of the building of communism developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The solution of the difficult problems arising along this path requires the maximum concentration of the creative powers of the people. It requires organization, discipline, initiative, and high-quality work. The party calls for this, and the support for its course by all the people is a guarantee that the aims set out will be achieved successfully.

We live and work in a complex international situation. The dangerous plans and adventurist policies of the aggressive circles of imperialism are creating a threat to peace and the security of the peoples. In these conditions the might of the Soviet state and its socialist allies, our firmness, our consistent policy of peace and cooperation with all right-thinking, peace-loving forces stand out all the more clearly as one of the main guarantees for maintaining world peace.

On this solemn day we assert that the Soviet Union will do everything to justify the hopes of the peoples. It will firmly and unwaveringly defend the cause of peace, justice and freedom.

Comrade Brezhnev proposed a toast to the great Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party, to firm and indestructible peace on our planet and to the health of the participants in today's parade and demonstration and of all those present in this hall.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

The reception took place in a festive, cordial atmosphere. A festive concert was given by top performers.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

PM061645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Victorious Banner of October"]

[Text] The new, socialist calendar began 64 years ago. On an October night in 1917 V.I. Lenin spoke in the Smolnyy, full of confidence in the triumph of the cause initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution: "The workers movement will prevail and will pave the way to peace and socialism." The correctness of these prophetic words is confirmed by the entire course of historical development.

"The 20th century," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "has brought more changes than any previous century. No country has contributed more to these changes than the USSR -- the motherland of Great October, the first country of victorious socialism. Its invincible Leninist banner is now seeing its seventh decade!"

"There is no country or group of countries, no ideological or political current which has not experienced to some degree or another the influence of socialism. That is the reality of the end of the 20th century."

The Soviet people, overcoming the difficulties which are unavoidable when building a new society, are honorably fulfilling their honored role as historical pioneer under the leadership of Lenin's party. Majestic is the scale of the transformations effected by our people over past decades. The 26th CPSU Congress was a new and outstanding milestone in the historic creativity of the builders of communism. The social and political life of our time is developing under the growing influence of the decisions of the Soviet communists' forum which illuminated the path of the Soviet land's future movement toward the summit of progress.

With increasing confidence socialism is becoming a decisive factor in modern history. The chief attainment of the international working class — the socialist community -- is being swelled by new forces. A totally unprecedented type of relations, truly just and equal, has been established among the fraternal countries. Socialism is demonstrating its unquestionable superiority over the old system. The socialist states are firmly following the road of peace and creation. This year's Crimea meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries were further convincing confirmation of the unshakable adherence of our community's countries to the great ideals of socialism.

The communists and peoples of the community countries are having to solve the ever more profound and complex tasks of building mature socialism in conditions of growing opposition and, frequently, blatantly hostile actions on the part of the aggressive circles of imperialism and antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces. The subversive activity of the enemies of socialism is becoming more sophisticated and insidious. Life shows that the communist workers parties more successfully frustrate the criminal designs of the opponents of socialism the more consistently they remain loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Guided by lofty, humanist principles, the socialist community countries are doing all they can to guarantee basic human rights, above all the chief one, the right to live, which is being infringed by the aggressive forces of imperialism -- U.S. imperialism above all — which have unleashed an unprecedented arms race and are hatching criminal plans for a world nuclear war.

Assessing the worldwide-historic significance of the October Revolution, V.I. Lenin noted that it became the "first victory of the cause of the elimination of wars." The first socialist state created by October is the standard bearer and bulwark of the struggle for a lasting, just and democratic peace.

To the imperialist circles' adventurism our country counterposes a consistent, purposeful policy of averting the danger of war, and the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is a new and graphic expression of it.

People of good will everywhere see Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers in the interview conducted by DER SPIEGEL as a further convincing manifestation of the CPSU's and Soviet state's profound love of peace. The path of peace lies not through confrontation but through the process of negotiations -- that is the Soviet Union's position.

The struggle for peace has in our time become worldwide. People in their millions are being filled with an ever-increasing determination to thwart the misanthropic plans of militarist U.S. and NATO circles to deploy lethal new nuclear missile weapons in Europe and to plunge the European Continent into the abyss of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In the wake of October a hitherto unprecedented social movement to transform life on the basis of genuine freedom and independence has spread across the globe. A squall of national liberation revolutions has swept away all the colonial empires. Preparations are underway to storm the last bastions of racism and apartheid. The number of socialist-oriented states is increasing. The general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen, social contradictions are becoming even more acute and class warfare is increasing in intensity. The workers movement is blazing the trail in the antimonopoly struggle.

Active champions of the working people's rights and of peace and the people's security, the communist and workers parties are marching confidently ahead. The ranks of communist parties are swelling and their links with the masses are strengthening. Communists' struggle for peace and against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race has been a powerful factor in further increasing the communist movement's prestige and cohesion. The terrorizing and hounding to which communists are subjected in a number of capitalist countries are powerless to shake their devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

October provided the peoples with a highway to socialism. Many peoples are already traveling that highway, and tomorrow more peoples will travel the highway whose correctness has been proven by history.

"Glory to Great October, which ushered in a new era in human history!"

CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN NATIONS

PRC Message

OW091355 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of China have sent a congratulatory message to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Polish Leaders' Greetings

PM091115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people we send warm greetings and fraternal congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people.

The October Revolution accomplished a historic turn in the life of mankind. Thanks to its victory under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the revolution, the world entered an epoch of great sociopolitical transformations. The triumphal march toward socialism began.

Thus, this great festival of the Soviet people is at the same time the festival of the fraternal socialist community and of all progressive mankind.

Today, after 64 years of implementing the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin embodied in the October Revolution, the USSR has become a world power with a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential. The land of the soviets has become the vanguard of all working people and progressive forces in the world, the champion of the unity of revolutionary forces and of the constant strengthening of the community of socialist states and the chief guarantor of peace and the peoples' security. This was graphically confirmed in the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

We welcome the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at detente, disarmament and the strengthening of peace. Poland will continue to actively promote their implementation as they accord with the vital interests of the Polish people and all peoples of the world.

The October Revolution had a direct influence on restoring Poland's independence. Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, born out of the joint victorious struggle against German fascism in the years of World War II, was the foundation on which, under the leadership of communists and under the conditions of new statehood, the fraternal friendship between our countries was based and their all-around cooperation developed.

In accordance with the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions, we will continue consistently to strengthen the develop this fraternal friendship and cooperation for the good of our states and peoples despite the actions of various reactionary forces.

In connection with this portentous date we send Soviet Communists, the entire Soviet people and you personally, dear comrades, our very best wishes for further successes in building communism and in the struggle for progress and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

Other Telegrams

LD061946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are arriving addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. Telegrams have been received from Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho, the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh, the leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruselski and Henryk Jablonski, the leaders of the Polish People's Republic; and Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, the leaders of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

PROFESSOR CONTRASTS EMULATION, COMPETITION

PM061129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 pp 2-3

["Competition and Socialist Emulation as Opposites" article by Dr of Historical Sciences Prof I. Vorozheykin under the rubric "Matters of Theory"; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Socialism is giving rise to a new attitude toward labor, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. One striking manifestation of this is socialist emulation [sorevnovaniye]. As the living creation of the masses it is by its very essence based on people's high consciousness and initiative. In emulation models of an understanding of social duty and of heroism and selflessness in labor are wrought.

Emulation, which currently involves over 100 million working people in the Soviet land, has attracted the attention of economists, sociologists, historians and representatives of other social sciences. A considerable part of their research is devoted to the essence, main functions, role and significance of labor contests [sostyazatelnost]. This is connected with revealing more fully the fundamental difference between emulation under socialism and the competition [konkurentsiya] characteristic of the capitalist system. This is necessary for a deeper understanding of the vital force and better practical organization of socialist emulation and in order to expose the falsification of the bourgeois and revisionist apologists of competition.

1

K. Marx and F. Engels who were the first to give a scientific explanation of the phenomenon of emulation saw its roots and basic prerequisites in labor, in the social character of production. The material basis of emulation, as demonstrated by "DAS KAPITAL", is the cooperative form of labor activity. It is precisely when people are working together that "... rivalry [sopernichestvo] between individuals comes into being and their vital energy becomes one," which is one factor in the improvement of labor efficiency and growth of labor productivity.

Like the nature of collaboration, the nature of emulation changes with the social conditions in which people's joint activity takes place. Each step in the development of human society gives it unique traits which correspond to the achieved level of production forces and to the relations of ownership of the means of production which predominate in the given social system. In a society based on private ownership emulation is inevitably reduced to straightforward rivalry and competitive [konkurentnyy] struggle.

K. Marx described competition as emulation for profit. In bourgeois society, where everything is linked to the market and to buying and selling, emulation is also subordinated to commercial goals. While reviewing competition as a particular form of emulation, as a basic characteristic of capitalism and commodity production in general, V.I. Lenin also drew attention to its direct link with the market. Competition, according to his description, is a struggle between individual, separate goods producers for a place and influence in the market. In other words, the competitive struggle is inevitably engendered by the capitalist method of production, where the law of cost is the blind king, and by market unpredictability. Therefore it has the antagonistic character of totally unlimited rivalry where people are only interested in what they can get for themselves.

Competition has trodden the path from the first beginnings of a commodity economy and simple barter to large-scale capitalist production. This process was associated with the deepening of the division of labor and collaboration, the concentration of the means of production in a few hands, leaps forward in technical development and the formation of the world market. This resulted in the establishment of so-called free competition. The monopoly which later replaced it did not eliminate the competitive struggle but in fact exacerbated it.

How does competition work, what is its mechanism? "Essentially, COMPETITION," K. Marx stressed", is nothing less than the INNER NATURE OF CAPITAL its essential definition, as manifested and realized in the mutual influence of capital on capital, nothing less than an inner trend taking the form of an external necessity." Competition performs a regulating role in equalizing profits in establishing its average, or general norm. In that way it expresses the social ties characteristic of capitalism, the total interdependence of production participants who are indifferent toward one another.

In a situation of general buying and selling the competitive struggle takes place between those offering goods, between those buying them and also between the buyers and sellers. It is fiercest of all between capitalists. But in a society where capital rules, competition also takes place between workers and it is constantly fueled by a number of factors. First, in order to hold his own in the labor market and to have work, each individual worker has to exert himself to the full and wear himself out, so to speak; second, the capitalists' desire to develop division of labor and use improved machinery in order to get bigger profits forces more and more workers out of the material production sphere and dooms a considerable proportion of them to unemployment.

Initially, when capitalism was advancing, free competition contributed somewhat to the development of productive forces. But with the huge growth of social production, the contradictions of the capitalist system become ever clearer. The competitive struggle becomes fiercer and all-embracing and sets all groups of the population, classes and social strata against one another. Particularly acute conflicts break out when capitalism moves into the monopoly, imperialist stage. Competition in these conditions, V.I. Lenin pointed out, means the cruel suppression of the enterprise, energy and bold initiative of most working people.

The entire course of social development convincingly confirms the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of capitalism and its highest stage -- imperialism. We are witnessing a deepening of the general crisis of capitalism in all areas -- economic, political and moral. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, in the capitalist countries inflation has assumed unparalled dimensions, military expenditure has increased at an unprecedented rate, unemployment doubled in the seventies, interimperialist contradictions are increasing and competition for markets and sources of raw material and energy is growing.

Sociologists in the countries of the capitalist world are noting a substantial change in the attitude to work. The intensification and toughening of exploitation is increasingly frequently causing a kind of allergy in people -- a repugnance toward work caused by a number of factors, among them the demoralizing influence of competition.

In the conditions of the socialist system, with its social ownership of the means of production, which makes it possible to develop the economy in a planned way, to distribute and utilize the products of social labor with the greatest possible expediency and to ensure progress in all spheres of life, the opportunity is created for free labor, for labor competitiveness or really collectivist principles, for the purposeful organization of emulation -- and on a mass, statewide scale. By freeing the working person from the fetters of paid slavery which characterize capitalism and from forced work, socialism opens up hitherto unheard-of scope for the working people to display an enterprising approach, bold initiative and a spirit of innovation. In such social conditions there is no room for the competitive struggle or for antagonistic rivalry. Socialism does not change or improve competition, but rejects it entirely.

It is generally acknowledged in Soviet science that socialist emulation is an expression of the relations established between people where socialist labor cooperation exists, is an effective form of collaboration and mutual assistance among working people pursuing common interest. In the process of labor contexts, by means of socially meaningful interest, man's needs become the motive force and everyone strives to reveal himself to the full and help those who lag behind.

"Now that a socialist government is in power," V.I. Lenin wrote 2 months after the victory of Great October, "our task is to organize emulation." The purpose of emulation, in his view, was to act as an important means of implementing fundamental transformations in all spheres of public life -- the production, sociopolitical and spiritual spheres, and as a powerful level for involving the masses in economic and cultural building. Emulation, as he put it, is necessary "in order to steadily improve organiztion, discipline and labor productivity, to ensure the transition to superior technology, to save labor and output...."

In addition to the development of social production and consumption, the growth of labor productivity and the resolution of urgent economic tasks, V.I. Lenin associated emulation with the strengthening of collectivist relations and comradely cooperation between people and with ensuring the leading role of the working class, which, by setting an example, draws the whole mass of working people into socialist building. He also regarded emulation as a most important educational factor inspiring working people to follow the norms of communist morality and care about the common good.

The entire history of emulation in the Soviet land convincingly confirms the vitality of Lenin's ideas on the essence, nature and functions of labor contests in line with the new, socialist principles and his ideas on the principles for organizing these contests. Tremendous experience has been accumulated in the development of mass emulation, and such forms as communist subbotniks, shock work, the Stakhanovite movement and the struggle for the honorific titles of "Collectives of Communist Labor" and "Shock Workers of Communist Labor" have been tested in practice.

Today, in the conditions of mature socialism, emulation has become nationwide. It acts more than ever before as a mighty force for economic and social progress and a school of labor education. "The party regards socialist emulation and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "not only as a powerful lever for increasing labor successes and accelerating the resolution of large-scale economic tasks, but also as an important means of communist education of the masses. Emulation has a beneficial influence on the moral atmosphere in collectives, on the inculcation in Soviet people of a sense of being the masters of the country, on the development of socialist democracy and on sociopolitical life in general."

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Cpngress, in the last 10 years our country has made substantial progress in all salients of the creation of the material and technical base for communism and in the implementation of a broad program for further increasing the people's well-being. What lies behind our achievements is Soviet people's selfless labor, the active work of party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and the Komsomol and the scale of socialist emulation. For the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole, the party has defined an economic policy reflecting the Soviet people's fundamental, vital interests. This policy's success is ensured first and foremost by the masses' creativity, initiative and energy. The 26th CPSU Congress made provision for improving the organization and increasing the effectiveness of socialist emulation, directing it toward the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and toward ensuring high work quality, increased labor productivity and the implementation of the thrift policy and developing contests, comradely cooperation and mutual assistance in labor.

Under present-day conditons emulation has become an international movement of millions of working people in the socialist community countries. It is very closely linked with the successful development of the fraternal states' multilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the intensification of the international socialist division of labor, production sharing and specialization, and the entire process of socialist economic integration. The joint work of international collectives on very large-scale projects like the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir energy system and the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant in the USSR, and Erdenet mining and enrichment combine in Mongolia, the nickel plants in Cuba and other new construction sites are producing an enormous effect. Emulation links many production collectives from different socialist countries by living bonds, helps them to learn from each other and to adopt positive experience of economic management and the solution of economic, social and educational tasks.

3.

It was K. Marx who first showed the inconsistency of petit bourgeois notions that competition is "responsibility in labor," "a condition for the advent of equality," "a decree of fate," "an essential requirement of the human soul," "a suggestion of eternal justice" and so forth. He opposed most definitely the essentially incorrect idea of dividing the features of competition into "bad" and "good" and of transferring the latter to socialist conditions.

In turn V.I. Lenin resolutely debunked the futile attempts of the scholarly minions of the bourgeoisie to exalt competition and declare it to be "human nature." The elimination of competition, he pointed out, in no way means the renunciation of emulation -- on the contrary, only socialism opens the way to effective emulation.

Bourgeois economists and sociologists still extol "free" enterprise and private ownership initiative and act as the apologists of competition and seek to present it as an eternal motive force of enterprise. The thesis of the identify of competition and what we call socialist emulation is also put into play. Concealing the fundamental differences between these phenomena, the bourgeois ideologists vainly try to belittle the significance of labor contests under socialism and to distort their inherent features and at the same time to push forward the idea of the permissibility of the competitive struggle in socialist society.

The bourgeois and revisionist approach toward socialist emulation is distinguished by extreme tendentiousness, the falsification of the essence and historical experience of its development in the USSR and the other socialist community countries. "Sovietologists" disseminate allegations regarding the enforced nature of emulation, its "imposition" on the working people "from above" and try to ascribe to some sort of "regimentation" the enthusiasm, initiative and creative activity of millions of people.

The founders of Marxism-Leninism, as has already been noted, drew a fundamental distinction between emulation under the conditions of socialism and competition -- which is inherent in capitalism and is consequently a historically transient form of emulation. The reality of the capitalist world and the socialist countries' many years of experience confirm their conclusion. What are the basic differences between socialist emulation and competition?

First, competition expresses production relations under the conditions of the rule of private ownership of the means of production, which inevitably divides people's economic interests and brings them into conflict, which imparts an antagonistic nature to it and turns the competitive struggle into fierce rivalry, into an all-out war; but socialist emulation develops on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, under conditions when the fundamental interests of different groups of working people do not conflict but coincide and comradely cooperation and mutual aid and the readiness to seek a common upsurge are inherent in relations between the participants in social production.

Second, competition, as the capitalist method of production develops, serves increasingly the aggravation of the contradictions of bourgeois society, the intensification of social inequality in it, the toughening of the exploitation of the working people, people's moral corruption, and the kindling of national enmity, ultimately becoming a delaying factor of social progress. Inherent in socialist emulation are a consistent transition to a more perfect form of the mass movement to increase labor productivity and social production efficiency, active participation in the management of the state and public affairs, people's education in a spirit of a communist attitude to labor, real collectivism and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples, which characterizes it as a powerful lever of economic, social and spiritual progress.

Third, competition has a spontaneous nature and is manifested through the market, universal buying and selling, and the uncontrolled transfer of capital; under the conditions of socialism with its planned economy it becomes possible to make purposeful use of known natural laws of emulation as an objective phenomenon and to direct it into an organized channel.

Fourth, the competitive struggle, particularly at the monopoly stage of capitalism's development, aggravates the instability and upheavals of the world capitalist economy, intensifies the economy's militarization, and leads to acute conflicts between the state and peoples and the growth of political reaction at all levels; socialist emulation, on the contrary, on acquiring international scope, helps the all-round fruitful cooperation, economic integration and fraternal alliance of the socialist community countries.

The profound differences and opposite nature of socialist emulation and competition are therefore revealed most clearly. They must be taken into account fully in comparing the development tendencies of capitalism and socialism and the real potential of opposite social systems for ensuring social progress. It is clear to every person who treats the facts without bias that true emulation organized on the basis of collectivist principles expresses the important features of socialism and imparts dynamism and mighty power to it.

It is essential to expose the falsity of the allegations of bourgeois propaganda which extolls "free" competition in every way. It is obvious that this conceals attempts to discredit and blacken socialism and cast a shadow on socialist emulation.

A clear understanding of the contrast between competition and socialist emulation is also important for the practical organization of labor contests. It makes it possible to see the ways of further improving emulation, to find new opportunities for developing the working people's initiative in the struggle to put production reserves into operation and to improve work efficiency and quality, and to use more effective forms of forming a communist attitude toward labor.

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE STRESSES LEADERSHIP

AU021528 Sofia RASOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, "The Responsibility of the Communist Leader," specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO and dispatched through APN]

[Text] The implementation of the basic advantages of socialism demands tremendous efforts, a mobilization of all the Soviet people's creative talents and initiatives, the perfection of the scientific standards of national economic management, as well as the perfection of social development as a whole, and the consolidation of the party's relations with working people. The necessity of correctly selecting and educating cadres and the question of increasing the sense of responsibility of leaders in every specific working place -- these are issues of crucial importance in this respect.

V.I. Lenin stated on several occasions that policy is implemented through the people and that once a correct policy has been formulated and the successive tasks determined, the success of the work accomplished depends on organizational work, it is the people and the cadres who determine this success. This, precisely, is one of the most efficient means of implementing the party's leading role in society.

Nearly 5.4 million specialists are working in the Ukraine today, 2.3 million of whom are graduates of higher educational institutions. Every third one of them is a party member, or candidate member. All secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, all chairmen of the executive committees of oblast, city and rayon soviets, and people's deputies to these soviets, are graduates of higher ecuational institutions. Three-quarters of them have specialized in industrial affairs or agricultural sciences. Only 10 years ago this figure was 55 percent.

All plant managers in the industrial and construction sectors, directors of sovkhozes and four-fifths of the kolkhoz chairmen are more or less highly specialized experts with university degrees.

These circumstances create a satisfactory basis for the consistent consolidation of all sectors of economic, cultural, state, social and party work with the help of highly qualified workers who are well acquainted with the life and problems of the people, as well as with the requirements of practical experience.

It is also of great importance that in most branches we have achieved a well balanced correlation of experienced and young cadres, so as to guarantee stability and continuity in leading work. Nearly two-thirds of the secretaries and department heads of obkoms, most of the party secretaries in gorkoms and raykoms and the majority of chairmen of rayon, city and oblast executive committees of soviets of people's deputies have been working for as long as 3 years in their respective posts. Numerous young and promising workers have recently been promoted to leading positions in the party organizations, in soviets, as well as in economic and other sectors.

In my opinion we can determine certain typical characteristics which apply to most of the leading cadres, such as: great political maturity, competence, a keen sense of innovation, perspicacity, the skill to rally the collective and to create a creative, businesslike atmosphere. Such leaders always firmly promote the party line in all spheres. They are constantly in search of new solutions. They are boldly taking sensible risks and are competently relying upon the party and social organizations.

It is difficult to exactly evaluate the role of the party organizations and of the workers collectives in the education and development of such leaders. It is, however, obvious that precisely the party organizations have noticed their talents and skills at an early stage, that the party organizations have carefully and purposefully developed and shaped the future leaders' human virtues and organizationsl skills.

It is an irrefutable fact that education in the spirit of a high sense of responsibility for one's work begins long before a man has been appointed to a leading post. It is within those party committees that constantly concern themselves with efficient cadres reserves, it is within those party committees that are thoroughly studying the opinions of basic party organizations and of the workers collectives on the question of candidates for leading positions -- this is where the question of cadres is being successfully resolved.

In the Leninist forge plant, for example, 446 engineering technical workers have been promoted to the posts of work-shop, section and department leaders within the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan (1976-80). Among those leading cadres 429 had been common workers until recently. The majority of them have acquired degrees from higher educational institutions or technical schools without leaving their jobs at the factory. I.P. Kharchenko, the present manager of the plant also began his career as a turner and assembly worker in the same plant. Many similar examples of thorough and efficient work with cadres could be cited in this respect.

The greatest importance in training and developing cadres is attributed to the method which has already successfully asserted itself in the work of the CPSU. This method can be described as follows: a careful approach; principle-minded strictness in dealing with workers; support for creative initiative; thorough analysis of the people's political, professional and moral qualities; guarantee of observing the collective spirit and widely consulting public opinion in resolving the problems of cadres policy.

We are fully aware of the fact that the accomplishment of new tasks, involving great responsibility at the present stage of communist construction, demand a new approach, new forms and methods of work -- and sometimes even -- new implementers. Qualitatively new tasks cannot be resolved by outdated methods.

Naturally, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee is taking the strictest measures against those leaders who are living "with their old, outdated habits," who are not able, or are not willing to correctly evaluate the state of affairs, who resign themselves to the existing shortcomings, who conceal their own unsatisfactory work behind various, objective difficulties.

The leader's position, regardless of his rank, obliges him to display great self-discipline and a sense of responsibility in his actions, to be modest and accessible, sensitive and attentive to people, in all places and in all circumstances to set an example of unrelenting observation of the party statute and of the Leninist norms of party life, of common laws, of socialist moral and ethical rules. It is of particular importance that incorrect actions of individual personalities should be evaluated in good time from a party point of view and from a position of principle.

A responsible attitude to work and labor discipline can be achieved only when we are exactly aware of who is responsible and for what. This applies to every level -- from the basic party organization to the Central Committee. Naturally, in the process of control and of checking over the implementation of a given task -- the emphasis is laid on the application and propagation of progressive experience and on uncovering shortcomings. A worker's ability objectively to evaluate and analyze his own work, honestly and sincerely to admit his shortcomings and promptly to eliminate them, is an important indicator for the worker's political maturity and for his principledness.

Strict measures -- including dismissal from the post and expulsion from the party -- are applied to anyone who does not react to justified remarks and to press criticism, or who disregards public opinion and tolerates the suppression of criticism. Such things are infrequent, but unfortunately, still occur. Experience shows that violations are possible wherever strictness lapses, where the control of party committees and basic organizations over the leaders slackens. We think that no single question of principle, especially when it applies to the selection and distribution of cadres, can and should be resolved without the participation of the basic party organization and without considering its opinion as the political nucleus of the workers' collective.

The efficiency of the leading cadres' comprehensive activities depends largely upon the question how work in improving their professional qualifications and their ideological-political tempering is organized. In our republic we have large network of theoretical seminars, as well as aktivists' schools which are attached to obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. They are training approximately 80,000 people. The universities of Marxism-Leninism, the republican schools for advanced experience and conferences on ideological and other subjects are very effective in this respect. A large group of workers from various Soviet republics are joining specialized local educational institutions every year. Nearly 1,400 party and public functionaries are improving their qualifications in the higher party school attached to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and over 20,000 are attending oblast courses and seminars.

Dozens of institutions, hundreds of specialized courses and schools attached to ministries, administrative departments, higher educational institutions are also being used for the postgraduate training and specialization of cadres. In this work we are struggling against oversimplification, against an amateurish approach to the organization of the training process, against formalism and against the separation of educational processes from practical life.

The Ukrainian CP Central Communittee is guided by the principle that measures for improving the selection and training of cadres, for improving the style and methods of the party organizations' work, for consolidating party discipline and the sense of responsibility of leaders in individual departments and sectors of work is by no means a campaign, but it is our most important regular daily work.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES INTELLIGENTSIA

LD071634 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting between leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and members of the Ukrainian Government and representatives of the republic's creative intelligentsia has taken place in Kiev. Our correspondent, Lyudmyla Pendyk, reports:

A careful and trustful attitude towards talent derives from the Leninist traditions of our party. It is an inviolable principle in work with the creative intelligentsia. This was vividly demonstrated at a meeting between party and government leaders and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia.

An introductory speech was delivered by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Participants at the meeting then viewed the republic's artistic exhibition staged under the motto "The World Under the Light of the October" Covering the period from the first shot fired by the cruiser Aurora which heralded to the world that the world's first state of workers and peasants had come into being down to the convincing portrayal of the happy life of the present-day Ukraine which has blossomed within the family of the fraternal Soviet peoples.

Also under review was an exposition of books brought out by the republic's publishing houses. On the stands there are over 2,500 titles. Following this, Vladimir Schherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, addressed those present. He said in part:

[Begin recording] There is every reason to say that our writers, artists, theater and cinema workers and also musicans stand firmly on the positions of socialist realism which have been verified by life itself and on the Leninist principles of the class essence of the term "popular character."

It is characteristic of our times that together with the dynamic growth of the material and spiritual potential of our society the role of its literature and arts is also growing. Our people have become widely knowledgeable. In the past, the writer could only dream about such a wide reading audience.

Nowadays, in each home there are television and radio sets, newspapers, magazines and books. The network of establishments for culture and enlightenment has widened. Thus, literature and arts have become in our country, as nowhere else, generally accessible.

On the eve of the festival of all the people -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- one cannot but note that having come to life together with the October Revolution, Soviet literature and arts have always served and are serving with honor the cause of the party and the cause of communism.

Thanks to the concern shown by the party and state, Ukrainian Soviet culture, which is socialist in content, national in form and internationalist in spirit and character has undergone constant development and enrichment. This, to a great extent, is fostered by such a modern process as the flourishing and mutual enrichment of cultures and the formation of a culture of the united Soviet people and the new socialist international community.

The people, its life and thoughts and its striving towards lofty social goals remain the main theme, the alpha and omega, of creative work. The present-day generation of the creative intelligentsia is continuing the glorious traditions of native culture. Both the writer and artist speak on behalf of their people and hold the (?national) culture in high esteem.

Of late, the canvas of Ukrainian literature and arts has been enriched by new works of many a veteran miner, scientist, diplomat, collective farm chairman, soldier and mother. Literature also presents a series of historical portraits. The people hear and appreciate new operas, new verses and songs.

Our literature and arts are a sharp offensive weapon. Their rich spiritual content, (?the purity of the author's stance) and his lofty aesthetic taste must be directed at defending our ideological premises and at exposing the anti-human bourgeois policy and morals alien to our people. [end recording]

Afterwards, the meeting was addressed by representatives of the creative intelligentsia, including Pavlo Zahrebelnyy, first secretary of the republic's writers union and Tymofiy` Levchuk, head of the cinematographists union, and others.

TASHKENT PAPER ON ATHEIST PROPAGANDA WORK

PM090837 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Atheist Education"]

[Text] Quite a few inhabitants of the New Tashkent district of the capital's Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayon have become students of the permanent atheist knowledge lecture agency which has opened here. It has supplemented the atheist education system which has emerged in the makhalla, which includes a cycle of lectures and talks by scholars and culture and health workers, question-and-answer evenings, sociological research and other forms of this work.

With each year the republic's party organizations and labor collectives are improving atheist propaganda and increasing its efficacy. People's universities and lecture agencies on scientific atheism, schools of elementary knowledge on nature, society and man and cycles of talks organized by ideological institutions, museums and the All-Union Znaniye society have become a firm part of the practice of the working people' communist education.

The need to improve atheist propaganda is dictated by the requirements of a developed socialist society resolving increasingly complex socioeconomic tasks, the main one of which is to educate the new man and intensify his ideological conviction, inner maturity and culture. This was pointed out for all to see by the 26th CPSU Congress, which stressed the urgent need to improve the process of shaping a scientific, communist world outlook among Soviet people.

The materials of last year's all-union conference of ideological workers in Moscow, the recent all-union conference of holders of VUZ social science chairs and a number of major party resolutions and documents point out that atheist education, being an inseparable component of CPSU ideological work, nevertheless needs a certain restructuring, primarily in ensuring a comprehensive approach and scientific well-foundedness.

By the very fact of its existence and development, socialist society is shaping a tendency toward the gradual fading away of religion. However, this by no means signifies that this process is occurring by itself under the influence of socioeconomic changes, the growth of culture and education and our way of life alone. The struggle against religious beliefs must be waged constantly, and atheist work demands the same systematic nature, conformity to plan and depth as any other work.

Good experience in this direction has been accumulated in a number of Uzbekistan's oblasts, rayons and population centers. The editorial mail attests to the many positive features in atheist work and in the struggle against the religious opiate and obsolete customs and traditions intensively once instilled by the Orthodox Church and sanctified by Islam's laws. Atheist propaganda has been efficiently established, for example, in a number of rayons of Tashkentskaya, Andizhanskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts, on the farms of Syrdarinskaya Oblast's Voroshilovskiy Rayon and elsewhere.

However, there is no justification for complacency or satisfaction with what has been achieved. Of course, our state treats people's religious convictions with understanding. Communists decisively condemn any insult to believers' feelings. This is profoundly Leninist. At the same time there can be no talk of relaxing the ideological opposition to religion either. It is no secret that religious figures are striving to use all opportunities, human weaknesses and worldly confusion to enroll people in the ranks of believers.

Thus party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives are faced with great tasks in further improving ideological education and atheist propaganda. Greater use should be made of the diverse forms and means of ideological-political influence, including individual work with believers; the responsibility of party committees and officials for showing a tactful attitude to working peoples' needs and concerns should be increased; and greater concern should be shown over unsettled people inclined toward religiosity.

New rites, rituals and traditions engendered by our socialist reality have asserted themselves on an increasingly wide scale in recent years among the republics labor collectives. It is important to make more active use of the high ideological and moral boost from such events, combine them more closely with labor, patriotic and internationalist education and perform this work comprehensively, with conviction and conclusively, drawing believers into it as well.

The system or Marxist-Lenist education and Komsomol political enlightenment must play its role. Ideological front fighters must perceive the struggle against religion as their vital cause and a responsible party mission. The words of propagandists and lecturers have a particularly weighty ring if they are backed by examples and are built on a scientific basis, extensive factual material and a knowledge of the concerns and urgent needs of people and collectives.

Much can be done in this direction by clubs, culture palaces and centers, All-Union Znaniye society lecturers, sanitation training centers, scientific, medical, literary and art workers and creative union figures. Mass cultural events connected with atheist work must be transformed from being irregular events, as is often the case, into an integrated system for propagandizing scientific knowledge on nature and man, and the forms of antireligious education must be varied and made more thoughtful, full and interesting.

This state of affairs also requires that propaganda cadres' skill be increased and their training made deeper and more diverse. Party organizations should introduce seminars and theoretical conferences of ideological activists and atheist knowledge propagandists into the system. In this connection there are great tasks facing the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the republic's ministries of higher and secondary specialized ecucation, education and health and its state committee for vocational and technical education. In training teacher, scientist and lecturer cadres they must show prompt concern for stepping up discipline in educational institutions and filling chairs and academic councils with highly skilled experts.

The efficiency of the struggle against religiosity is determined to a considerable extent by the availability of books, printed publications and movie productionon atheist themes, particularly for children and young people. Unfortunately a number of substantial omissions have been observed here. There is a clear shortage of atheist literature produced by local publishing houses, particularly in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Cinema, television and the theater are not making full use of the very rich opportunities gained by contacts with the multinational viewing audience.

The hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union and the central Asian republics by bourgeois clerical centers should be exposed resolutely and persistently and a fitting rebuff given to the West's attempts to instill religious sentiments and mystical dogma.

Atheist work is efficient when, by its entire content, it directs people toward active participation in society's life and useful labor activity. Increasing the effectiveness of antireligious measures means educating citizens in a spirit of communist morals and morality and increasing their awareness in the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

ROMANOV UNVEILS MONUMENT TO DZERZHINSKIY

PM061311 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "To a Passionate Knight of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the unveiling of the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Monument was held on Ulitsa Voinova near the Smolnyy Institute yesterday.

The rostrum was given to G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

"A very short time," he said, "separates us from the day when Soviet people will be ceremonially commemorating the Great October Socialist Revolution's 64th anniversary. It is deeply symbolic that a monument to Feliks Edmindovich Dzerzhinskiy, one of the great Lenin's closest comrades in arms and pupils, is being unveiled on the eve of this nationwide festival in the city which was the cradle of the October Revolution.

Erected at the party Central Committee's decision, this monument to a courageous knight of the revolution is further evidence of Soviet people's very deep loyalty to Lenin's ideas and precepts and the very great devotion to the cause of the party created by him.

The name of Feliks Edmindovich Dzerzhinskiy, an organizer and leader of the October armed rising, merciless fighter against the young Soviet republic's internal and external enemies and the all-Russian extraordinary commission [Cheka] first chairman, is dear to Soviet people.

A man possessing a most profound communist conviction, inflexible will and crystal-clear honesty -- it was to such a man and only such a man that the revolution's sword and shield could be entrusted by the party. Dzerzhinskiy was just such a man. He, being a professional revolutionary and a party member tempered in the fire of the fiercest class battles, showed a communist's best features in all the most complex, dangerous and crucial areas.

Unveiling the monument today to the illustrious representative of the remarkable cohort of the Bolsheviks' Leninist guard, we note with pride that their cause is being steadfastly and consistently embodied in our party's general course and in the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding fighter for communism's ideals and peace in the world.

The 26th CPSU Congress, which analyzed profoundly and comprehensively the conuntry's internal life, the contemporary international situation and the world revolutionary process, was an important event in our country's history.

In a situation where imperialism's subversive activity is intensifying, the state security organs' role for Soviet society's reliable protection against the intrigues of the Western states' intelligence and other special services is constantly increasing. Under Party leadership and supported by the entire Soviet people, the Chekists are keeping sacred and developing the traditions laid down by Dzerzhinskiy and are reliably ensuring our great motherland's state security.

Comrades!

The 11th 5-Year Plan's first year is drawing to its close. Together with the party and the country, Leningrad's party organization and the working people of the city and oblast are directing their energy toward the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress designs and the economic and social development plans.

We are looking to the future confidently. We know that the tasks set will be solved and that the crucial new peaks in all areas of communist creation will be scaled.

The Soviet people's selfless labor, the CPSU's tried and tested leading role and the multifaceted fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally are a reliable guarantee of this.

Flowers were laid at the base of the monument by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, Obkom bureau members, military chiefs, old Bolsheviks, Cheka veterans, servicemen and representatives of the working people and youth of Leningrad's rayons. Flowers were laid by the representatives accredited in Leningrad of the socialist countries' consultates general.

Saluting the knight of the revolution, the servicemen of the honor guard marched past the monument to the strains of a march.

RASHIDOV SEES CINEMA UNION PLENUM PARTICIPANTS

PM061459 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Meeting with Cinema Workers"]

[Excerpts] On 24 October, the Soviet movie figures participating in the visiting plenary session of the USSR Union of Cinema Workers board secretariat were received by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Sh.R. Rashidov familiarized the cinema workers with the way in which Uzbekistan's working people are implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. The heroic spirit of everyday life and the greatness of the people's creative labor are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the masters of the screen and creative young people. The republic's movie figures are striving in their work to reflect the successes achieved by Uzbekistan's workers in economic and cultural development.

The Soviet cinema has always been a loyal party aide and has called people to new achievements in the beloved fatherland's name. In our time of implacable struggle between two ideologies, Sh.R. Rashidov stressed, the party is making even higher demands on all creative workers. There is no doubt that the masters of the screen will devote all their forces, energy and talent to creating the works which Soviet people expect of them and will continue the hold aloft the banner of Soviet cinematography which asserts communism's bright ideals. The exchange of experience which has taken place in Tashkent will help the cinema workers of the central Asian republics and Kazakhstan in their work on vivid new films worthy of the achievements of the Soviet people -- the builders of a communist society.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON CHILDREN'S FILMS

LD071500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on improving the production and screening of films for children and adolesecents. The resolution says: Relying on the rich traditions of socialist art, the Soviet cinematographer has for decades been successfully inculcating noble human qualities among children and adolescents. Cinema and television, which have a profound influence on the world outlook, character formation and all-round development of the personality of young citizens, have a considerable role to play in the implementation of the task proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress, the formation of a generation of politically active and knowledgeable people who love their work and know how to work, people who are always prepared to defend their homeland.

The resolution notes the need to take additional measures to raise the quality of films for the younger generation, to improve their screening, to give greater attention to films produced for children and to make more consistent and purposeful use of the opportunities presented by their aesthetic and educational impact.

KRASNAYA ZUEZDA REVIEWS BOOK ON LOCAL WARS

PM061651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 3

["The Aggressors' Instrument" article by hero of the Soviet Union, Ret Lt Gen Engr Trps G. Samoylovich under the rubric "Notes on Books"]

[Text] The book "Local Wars: History and the Present Day" (Footnote) "Local Wars: History and the Present Day" ["Lokalnyye Voyny: Istoriya i Sovremennost"], Military Publishing House, Moscow, 1981, 304 pages, R1.70), which is by a collective of authors and published by the Military Publishing House, broaches vital problems of our time and of the struggle against the instigators of a new war. It analyzes from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint the causes, class nature and particular features of local wars in the period 1898 through 1975 and their place in imperialism's global strategy. The authors have succeeded in showing convincingly that imperialism systematically unleashes local wars and military conflicts with the aim of suppressing progressive regimes, complicating the international situation and widening its spheres of influence. On the basis of convincing facts the book exposes the imperialist aggressors' misanthropic character and shows that imperialism has not changed its aggressive nature and is constantly committing terrorists acts on an international scale. Bellicose circles in the imperialist countries are not laying down their weapons. When they suffer defeat and retreat in certain salients, they re-form their ranks, change their tactics and forms of operation and go onto the attack in other salients.

"...The policy of aggressive imperialist forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress, "has already led to a considerable increase of international tension, with all the resultant dangerous consequences.... In recent years, as you know, hotbeds of military conflict have arisen now in one region of the world, now in another, and have frequently threatened to develop into a great conflagration. To extinguish them, as experience has shown, is no easy matter."

This is why it is important to study the experience of local wars in the remote and the recent past and to be fully armed in the face of imperialism's new military adventures and in the struggle to preserve peace and international security. The book under review helps this.

Now that the arms race is in full swing in the imperialist countries and the forces of reaction and militarism are becoming more active with every new success for the cause of detente, local wars are being unleashed and waged and the peoples of the world must know where this has led in the past and what danger is posed by every local action in the future. The authors rightly stress the interconnection between local and world wars and draw the correct conclusion that local wars are satellites of world wars, their forerunners and their legacy. The book shows the exceptionally important place of local wars in contemporary imperialism's global strategy, draws a conclusion on the potential danger of local wars and establishes the need for high vigilance with regard to reaction's intrigues.

I would like to draw the attention of the book's readers to the very essence of the phenomenon of local war. The very term "local" [lokalnaya] -- that is, a localized [mestnaya] war involving a relatively small number of participants and waged not in the main theaters but more often on the periphery or in an "outlying" zone of the world -- indicates that this is a phenomenon of a primarily regional (localized) type. Imperialism's military ideologists are always suggesting to the peoples that the socio-political "status quo" cannot be changed by means of local wars. Thus local wars are apparently not a subject of global strategy but only a reconnaissance in force, a form of limited military probing of one another's positions, when it comes to the two social systems. Imperialism is now trying to prove the "local nature" even of nuclear conflict and the possibility -- in Europe, for example -- of exchanging "limited" nuclear strikes, as U.S. President Reagan recently stated.

But you only have to glance at the book's map of the local wars and military conflicts launched or provoked by the forces of imperialism and reaction since World War II for it to become clear that there is a complete system of actions of this type. All these events are somehow interlinked and their centers coincide with imperialism's military blocks and military bases on foreign territories. Nor is it mere chance that local wars and conflicts have been launched most often in regions on the perimeter of the socialist community countries.

All this proves once again that a process of the globalization of the imperialist strategy of local wars is underway. Thus under conditions where a direct military attack on the socialist countries is becoming dangerous because of its catastrophic consequences, bellicose circles in the imperialist countries and international reaction hope to benefit from aggressive military actions on a local scale.

It can be seen that the issue of local wars is now growing into a strategic problem of the struggle between the two social forces in the world arena -- the forces of imperialism and reaction and the forces of progress and socialism. This is why the authors of the book are right when they call for the utmost attention to be paid to studying the theory and practice of imperialism's local wars, for high vigilance to be maintained regarding the intrigues of the enemies of peace, socialism and the revolutionary and national liberation movement and for a correct strategy of struggle against them to be formulated.

I would like to draw attention to another question broached in the book. This concerns the place of national liberation wars and of armed forms of liberation forces' struggle in general under conditions of detente and peaceful coexistence.

Contemporary imperialist ideologists are attacking the policy of peace and detente from various angles. But above all they are trying to malign this policy by blaming all their defeats (the failure of aggression in Vietnam, the revolution in Afghanistan, the Sandinist Front's victory in Nicaragua, the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and much else) on international communism's intrigues. But it is not hard to see that national liberation forces take up arms with the aim of defending their independence or in order to cast off the fetters of slavery. It is the imperialists themselves, by impudently interfering in third countries' internal affairs, who compel liberation forces to take up arms. "Wherever there is colonialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "there will be a struggle for national liberation. Wherever there is exploitation, there will a struggle for the liberation of labor. Wherever there is aggression, there will also be a rebuff for it."

That is how matters stand regarding imperialism's attempts to pin the blame for local military actions and their defeats in those actions on revolutionary and national liberation forces and the socialist countries. The constant outbreaks of armed conflict, now in one part of the world, now in another, which are caused by the imperialist policy of stifling the national liberation movement and encouraging the forces of international reaction, indicate that the subject of the book's analysis is exceptionally topical. The international situation is constantly changing. For this reason it is quite understandable that certain recent events are not in the book and have not received a due evaluation in it. But this does not detract from its merits. It will promote a better understanding of the history and theory of local wars and the unmasking of the imperialist states' present concepts and doctrines.